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THE DE GRAFFENRIED FAMILY SCRAP BOOK



The Coat-of-Arms of the deGraffenried Family.

1191 - 1956

Seven Hundred and Sixty-Five Years

THE DE GRAFFENRIED FAMILY SCRAP BOOK

BY

THOMAS P. de GRAFFENRIED

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA PRESS

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FOREWORD

MOST families emigrating to America in colonial days left the European homeland under stress of either social or economic necessity. A lack of later communication due to this and to the vicissitudes of both emigration and subsequent trans-ocean travel caused most of them to lose contact, often even knowledge of, their kin in the homeland.

Thus it is that we are not often able to identify the origin of a family and to trace the lines of its descending generations of its collateral branches —the careers of individuals, their private lives, their homes—through a long period in both Europe and America.

The de Graffenrieds have been more fortunate than most. Through the centuries they have maintained touch with each other and all branches have been blessed with members who have achieved distinction and whose names have become a part of public record.

This work is designed to outline the activities of the family and to show, by reproduction of a remarkably complete collection of drawings and photographs, where and in what sort of homes representative de Graffenrieds have lived throughout eight centuries. Perhaps it will have some little sociological significance as well as an interest to modern members of the family.

The de Graffenried family is of ancient lineage both in the old and the new world. The family was established in Switzerland in 1191. It established itself in America in 1710 with the founding of New Bern, North Carolina, by Baron Christopher de Graffenried, who was, as reported in the Colonial Records of the State, given the title of "Landgrave of Carolina." He was one of the very few persons ever to have possessed a title of nobility in Sir John Locke's *Great New American Order.*

Since the founding of New Bern, the Landgrave's descendants have spread to many parts of the Union, especially to the Southern and Southwestern States, and have emigrated to Canada, Mexico, and elsewhere. Members of other branches of the family were at various times established in England, Ireland, France, Spain, Austria, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Germany. The family has long been known as an international one, and for more than six centuries intermarriage by members of the family with nationals of numerous other countries has been of frequent occurrence.

The following references illustrate, in part, the extent to which the

family name was known in Europe in the early times:

Niklaus, born about 1447, lived to the venerable age of one hundred and ten years, dying in 1557. By his five wives he left many descendants. He was a member of the House of Representatives, of the High Chamber of the Sovereign Council, and Governor of Schenkenberg. Also he was made Lord Banneret (Venner zu Pfistern) and Governor of Aelen. He held many other positions of honor both of public and private nature. His numerous descendants divide themselves into many branches, a number of which, however, are today extinct. Several of his descendants have also been notably prolific: it is recorded that Tscharner, grandson of the Landgrave, married five times and had 22 children; and General Mathew Fontaine de Graffenried, another descendant of the Landgrave, married three times and had at least 20, and possibly 22 children in all.

Abraham (1511 or 1533-1601) became a Burger in 1550. He was Governor of Aelen, Mayor of Frienisberg, Mayor of Aarwangen, a member of the Sovereign Council, Lord Banneret, and in 1590 was honored with the governorship of the State and Republic of Bern, which position of distinction he held until 1601.

Anton (1573-1628) became a Burger in 1599. He was Governor of Saanen and was elected to the Sovereign Council. He was Lord Banneret in 1633, Banneret in 1613, Teutsch-Seckelmeister in 1614, Governor of the State and Republic of Bern in 1623, serving until 1628, and was the recipient of numerous other honors.

Anton (1596-1676), Lord of Carouge and Corcelles and Co-Lord of Mézières and Jorat, became a Burger in 1621. He was Mayor of Grandson and was elected to the Sovereign Council. He was Lord Banneret in 1633, again in 1639, still again in 1649, and for the fourth time in 1651, and was Governor of the State and Republic of Bern continuously for twenty-three years. In 1663 he was one of the Ambassadors to France to renew with King Louis XIV the treaty between France and the thirteen Cantons of Switzerland, concerning which much has been written. He held many other positions of honor and importance.

Emmanuel (1636-1715), Lord of Bellerive and Vallamand, became a Burger in 1664. He was Mayor of Lanzburg and was elected to the Sovereign Council. He was chosen Salt-Director by the Assembly. He also became Lord Banneret, and for fifteen years he was Governor of the State and Republic of Bern. There are numerous published sketches of his life.

It will be noted that three members of the family, father, son, and

grandson, held the governorship of the State and Republic of Bern for a total of forty years.

Abraham, like Christopher of the House of Worb, was gentleman-in-waiting to the Elector George III of Saxony, and in 1669 was Captain of the Elector's infantry and a Knight of his order.

Emmanuel was a junior gentleman-in-waiting at the Court of the Palatinate in 1660.

Emmanuel Friedrich was in 1800 gentleman-in-waiting to the King of Bavaria and his son.

Denis Bernard Friedrich de Graffenried, after succeeding his father as gentleman-in-waiting at the Bavarian Court, was made Master of the Hounds by Napoleon III of France, with whom he was a great favorite and from whom he received the title of Baron de l'Empire, with the titular nomenclature of "Baron de Villars," a title his descendants still bear.

The family established itself in Bern considerably prior to 1350, and existing public records show Johannes de Graffenried to have been a member of the House of Representatives there as early as 1352. In the seventeenth century it was the most numerous of all Bernese families. From 1352 on, the name is frequently mentioned in the Bernese chronicles, and from that date to 1798, no less than eighty-six de Graffenrieds are recorded as members of the House of Representatives.

The family was elevated to the nobility in Bern in 1600, and from the earliest days it has been one of the foremost families of Switzerland.

For a complete account of the family history see: *History of the de Graffenried Family,* (1925) and *The de Graffenried Name in Literature,* (1950).



The seal of Peter de Gravenriet, 1385.

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THE FAMILY IN EUROPE

NIKLAUS THE MONK

NIKLAUS, already mentioned, was the fourth son of the Johann who died in 1511. Niklaus stands out very prominently among the notables of the de Graffenried family. He was born, it is said, in 1447 and lived to the venerable age of 110 years, dying in 1557. According to an apparently authoritative family tradition, he was intended for the priesthood, but while he was yet young in the service of the church, all other male members of his family were exterminated in battle. For this reason he renounced holy orders to enter matrimony and preserve his line from extinction. Subsequent events proved that he was probably better fitted for a worldly career than for the life of the cloister.

In order to procure his release from the religious obligations into which he had entered, it was necessary for Niklaus to obtain the papal consent, and for this purpose he journeyed to Rome. Through the eloquence of his appeal, he gained his purpose.

In 1495 Niklaus was elected a member of the Sovereign Council. In the same year he was honored with the position of Governor of Schenkenberg, according to the Chronicles of Leu. Both in that of Leu and in other chronicles he is mentioned as having been made Lord Banneret in 1496. He became Governor of Aelen in 1509, and prior to that, in 1507, he purchased Chivron. He is depicted as a soldier in the French service in 1500, taking part in an expedition against Milano, an expedition undertaken against the will of the Swiss government by the Bailiff of Dijon. In 1507 he was honored by re-election to the Council. In 1512 he became a member of the Council for the third time, and was for the second time vested with the honor of Lord Banneret, but unfortunately in the next year, 1513, he was removed from office because of his declaration of allegiance to France in the French Expedition of that time.

In 1519 Niklaus was re-elected Governor of Aelen, and in 1526 he was, for the fourth time, made a member of the Sovereign Council. It was in 1530 that he acquired from the Society at Schmieden the estates at Holligen, and in 1541 that he purchased St. Tryphon. At the advanced age of one hundred years he had the ambition to undertake the operation of a salt mine at Pannen, having acquired, in 1554, the fee of all of the salt mines in the district. He supervised the construction of an extensive salt works.



A portrait in oil at Burgistein Castle reputed to be that of Niklaus the Monk.

Niklaus was married five times in all. His first marriage was to Barbara von Ringenberg; his second, to Benedetta Matter; his third, to Barbara von Kunriet; his fourth, to Maria de Blonai; and his fifth and final one, to Catherine Karrin (Kerr). From these several marriages we have authoritative records of three sons and two daughters. The three sons were:

Johann Rudolf, born 1505, died 1559, founder of Branch I, which bears his name.

Niklaus (Deutschseckelmeister, 1561; envoy to the Duke of Savoy in 1570, etc.).

Peter, born 1507, died 1562, founder of Branch II, which includes: (II, 1.) Munchensyler (Villars); (II, 2.) Kehrsatz; (II, 3.) Burgistein; (II, 4.) Worb (The Landgrave Branch, also known as the American Branch); and (II, 5.) Younger Branch of Worb.

ABRAHAM de GRAFFENRIED
(1533-1601)
Governor of the State and Republic of Bern for Ten Years

ABRAHAM (Inseli Branch), second son of Venner Johan Rudolf de Graffenried and his wife Elizabeth von Grisach, was Governor of Frienisberg in 1566, of Aelen in 1573, and of Aarwangen in 1581. He was a member of the Sovereign Council in 1582, and in 1586 he was one of the Bernese envoys to Fribourg, Solothurn, Glarus, and Appenzel who were commissioned to adjust various controversies, particularly those involving the French and Spanish League. In 1589 he was selected as a delegate for the renewal of the alliance with Wallis, and in the same year, when Johann de Wattenwyl marched into Savoy at the head of an army of 10,000 soldiers, Abraham was chief of the Envoys sent to negotiate for peace with the prince of Savoy. Later, Abraham was appointed a Governor (Schultheiss) to succeed Govenor de Wattenwyl, and in 1589 he was appointed an Envoy to conclude a final peace or treaty with Savoy.

Abraham was the first of his generation to become a Governor. After ten years of service as such, he resigned in 1600 on account of feebleness resulting from his advanced age. He died not long thereafter, on December 29th, 1601. He was married five times: first to Elizabeth Augsburger in 1561; in 1565 to Barbara de May; to Barbara de Weingarten in 1566; in 1586 to Christina Frisching; and lastly, in 1596, to Ursula Loewensprung. See the *History of the de Graffenried Family,* pp. 31 and 32.



Abraham de Graffenried (1533-1601).

ANTON de GRAFFENRIED
(1573-1628)
Governor of the State and Republic of Bern

ANTON was the son of Anton de Graffenried (1545-1612) and his wife Maria Loewensprung, or Leuensprung. He was made Governor of the State and Republic of Bern in 1623. Prior thereto, in 1599, he had been elected a member of the House of Representatives (*des Grossen Rates*). In 1605 he was Governor of Saanen, in 1611 a member of the Senate (*des Kleinen Rates*), in 1613 Lord Banneret, and in 1614 Treasurer (*Deutsch-Seckelmeister*). He held various other positions of public trust.

Anton lived in a time of public unrest and confusion which resulted in frequent local and national emergencies. Being a highly cultured man and of wide experience, he was well known as an able diplomat, and on account of that and of his knowledge of business affairs as well as politics, he was often called upon in time of crisis to accept difficult assignments in the service of the State and Republic.

Anton married Barbara Zehender, and from this union sprang the son Anton, hereinafter more fully discussed, who was likewise a Governor of the State and Republic of Bern and in 1663 one of the Ambassadors Extraordinary to the Court of Louis XIV, King of France, to renew the alliance between that country and Switzerland. See the relevant illustrations and text given hereafter and the *History of the de Graffenried Family,* p.27.

Returning to Anton (1545-1612), son of Peter, we find that his eighth son was Abraham, who was born in 1580 and inherited from his father the estates of Chivron and St. Tryphon. Abraham married Ursule de Diesbach in 1600 and received one-half of the estate of Worb as a marriage gift. In 1613 he was *Landvogt* of the estate of Romainmotier. In 1620 he is mentioned as captain of a company in a Bernese regiment under the command of Colonel Caspar von Muhlinen and is recorded as having accompanied Colonel von Muhlinen on an expedition made for the purpose of conquering the Veltlins.

It is related that on this occasion the advance guard of the Bernese army gained a slight advantage over the light troops of the enemy and were induced to make a careless pursuit of them until the main army of the enemy was reached. Before aid could be given to the Bernese regiment, the latter was completely overwhelmed by the far more numerous main body of the enemy. Although they made a courageous and heroic defence, they suffered a total defeat, Colonel von Muhlinen and nearly all his captains falling in battle. This engagement is recorded in history as the Battle of Tirano, and the date of this expedition is set at 1620.



Anton de Graffenried (1573-1628).

Abraham was the father of five sons and one daughter. His son Abraham was born in 1601 and died young. His son Christopher, who was born in 1603 and died in 1687, became the founder of the Branch of Worb, from which stems the so called "American Branch," founded in 1710 by Baron Christopher, the Landgrave of Carolina. See also the *History of the de Graffenried Family,* pp.1, 2, 27, 28 and 46, and *Die Schultheissenbilder Der Berner Stadtbibliotek,* Nos.16 and 20. The last mentioned work pays Anton, son of Anton the following tribute: "Am Ostermontag 1623 schien sich jedermann zu scheuen das Staatsruder zu ergreifen; den alle drei Vorgeschelagenen weigerten sich, und Graffenried lehnte die hohe Wurde noch ab, nachdem er fast einstimmig dazu erwählt worden war, bis man so allgemein in ihn drang, dass er sich dazu bequemte. Er war ein gebildeter und mit den Geschäften wohlvertrauter Mann, den viele Sendungen mit den verworrenen Verhältnissen der Zeit bekannt gemacht (*Tillier*). Man brauchte ihn zu vielen Gesändtschaften, so 1614 nach Graubünden wegen dortigen Unruhen, 1618 nach Neuenburg wegen den Zwischen dem Herzog von Longueville und der Bürgerschaft obwaltenden Streitigkeiten und im gleichen Jahr nach Zürich zur Bundeserneuerung mit Venedig."



Seal of Niklaus von Grafenriet, 1496.



Abraham de Graffenried (1580-1620). Killed in the battle of Tirano, Italy. Son of Anton (1545-1612), brother of l'Avoyer Anton (1573-1628). Married Ursula de Diesbach of Worb. He received an enfeoffment of a moiety of the Estates and Castle of Worb as a wedding gift. See *The History of The de Graffenried Family (1925)*, pp. 27 and 28.

ANTON de GRAFFENRIED
(1597-1674 or 1596-1676)
Governor of the State and Republic of Bern
Ambassador Extraordinary

GOVERNOR ANTON, son of Governor Anton (1573-1628) and his wife Barbara Zehender, led a remarkably successful life. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1621, and in 1631 he was elected to the Senate. Made Governor of Grandson in 1625, he was chosen Lord Banneret in 1633, again Lord Banneret in 1639, still again in 1649, and for the fourth time in 1651. He was Lord of Carouge et Corcelles, Chivron et St. Tryphon, and Co-Lord of Merzieres and Jorat. In 1621 he became a Burger, and he was Governor of the State and Republic of Bern continuously for twenty-three years from 1651 to 1674, an unusual distinction for those times. Here it will be recalled that both his father Anton and his son Emmanuel were elected to the Governship of the State and Republic of Bern, the father, son, and grandson holding this high office for an aggregate of some forty years, a truly remarkable circumstance in a country possessing a republican form of government.

In 1663 he was selected as an Ambassador Extraordinary representing the Canton of Bern to the Court of Louis XIV, King of France, to renew the alliance between that country and Switzerland. The important events of this embassy have become the subjects of considerable attention in history and are magnificently commemorated in art. (See the several illustrations herein.) The historian Tony Borel has given an extensive account of the episode in his book *Une Ambassade Suisse à Paris, 1663, Ses Aventures Et Ses Expériences,* published in 1910 by Librairie Payot et Cie., at Lausanne, and a full and beautifully illustrated account is to be found in P. de Valiere's monumental work *Honneur et Fidélité* (*Treue und Ehre*), in two editions, one French and the other German, published by Les Editions d'Art Suisse Ancien, Lausanne, pp.323-340.

In the course of his long and distinguished career Anton held many other positions of honor and importance.

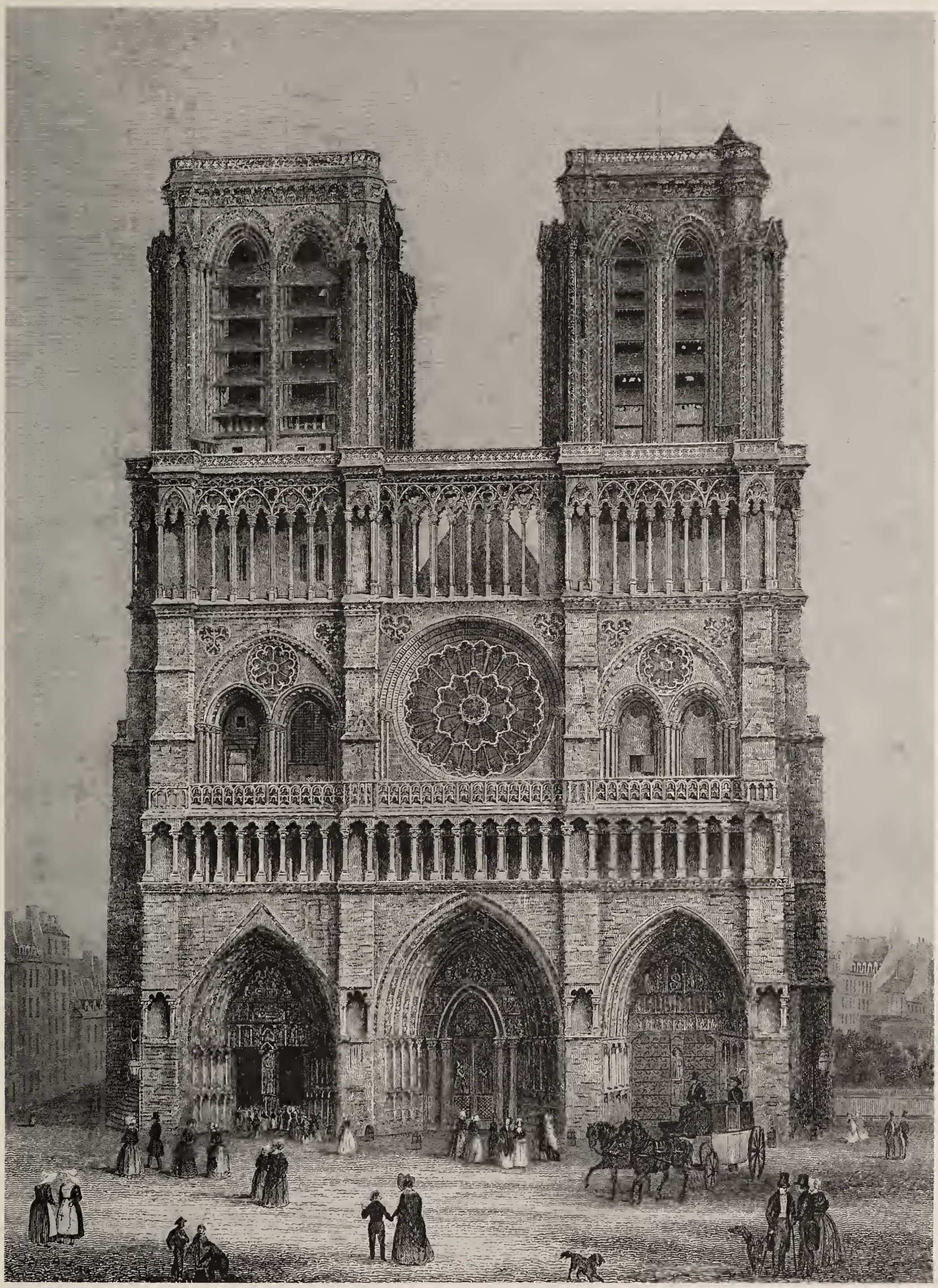
He was married three times: first to Ursule de Moulin, then to Marguerite de Blonay, and last to Appollonia Kirchberger. The oldest son of Governor Anton was named for his father. He was born in 1627 and died in 1674, and he has the distinction of being the founder of the Münchenwiler branch of the family, becoming Lord of Münchenwiler (Villars-le-Moines) in 1668. He married Veronica Thormann. See references hereafter and the *History of the de Graffenried Family,* pp.2, 27, 41, and 46.



Anton de Graffenried (1597-1674) Governor of the State and Republic of Bern and an Ambassador Extraordinary.



Scene of the renewal of the alliance between Louis XIV King of France and the Swiss Cantons held in the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris in 1663. Reproduction of a famous Gobelin after a painting by the Royal Artist le Brun. Palais de Versailles and the National Museum at Zurich. de Graffenried stands second on the left of the Altar.



The Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris.

EMMANUEL de GRAFFENRIED, SON OF ANTON

Founder of the Burgistein Branch

EMMANUEL was born in the year 1636 and died on the 5th of April, 1715. He was Trésorier du Pays Allemand. In his youth he was Chamberlain to the Prince Palatine, and he passed much of his time at the court of Heidelberg when he was page to the Elector Palatine Charles Louis. Some time thereafter, in 1663, he accompanied his father, the illustrious Anton, when the latter went to Paris as one of the Ambassadors Extraordinary of the thirteen Swiss cantons for the purpose of renewing the alliance between those cantons and Louis XIV. With Emmanuel on this occasion also went his brother, Niklaus, the founder of the Von Kerhsatz Branch. Both Emmanuel and Niklaus assisted their father in the great festival arranged by the King at the court of France in honor of this occasion. Returning to his native land, Emmanuel was elected to the Sovereign Council in 1664. In 1669 he became Bailiff of Lenzburg. He was elevated to the position of Senator in 1680, made Lord Banneret in 1693, and finally in 1700 he was honored with the high position of Governor of the State and Republic of Bern, an office in which his father and grandfather had preceded him with honor and distinction. He remained Governor of the State and Republic of Bern continuously for fifteen years. In 1656 he married Marie Madeline de Werdt, daughter of Abraham de Werdt, Lord of Toffen, Treasurer of the German District.

Emmanuel's oldest son was named Johann Anton, and he in turn was the founder of a branch which flourished up to the year 1885 but is said to have become extinct at that time.

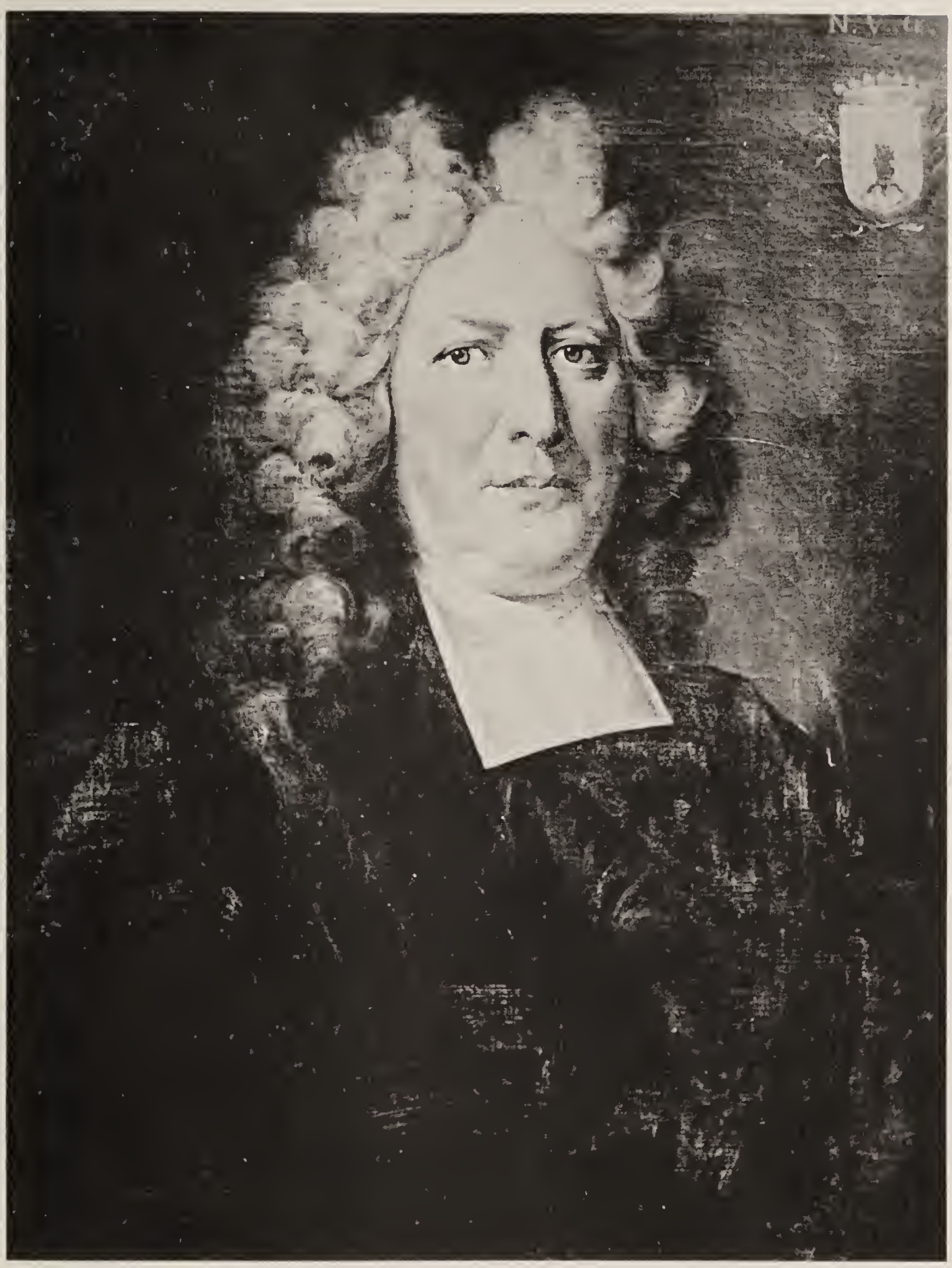
Emmanuel's youngest son, also called Emmanuel, Baron of Burgistein and Co-Seigneur of Gurzelen, was elected a member of the Sovereign Council in 1701, was Bailiff of Bipp in 1708, Senator in 1732. He was born in 1665 and died December 27, 1738. Through his first marriage in the year 1690 to Julie de Wattenwyl, daughter and heir of Jerome de Wattenwyl, Seigneur Baron of Burgistein, Co-Seigneur of Gurzelen and of Seftiguen, and his wife, Jeanne Willading, he acquired in 1717 the castle of Burgistein, which to this very day remains the property of his descendants and is occupied by them. His grandson, also called Emmanuel, born in 1726, died in 1787, was Lord of Burgistein, Governor of Schenkenberg in 1773, and President of the Helvetian Economic Society. He married Dorothea Rosina Tschiffeli, and left two sons, from whom all living branches of this line are descended.



Emmanuel de Graffenried Founder of the Burgistein Branch.



Emmanuel de Graffenried, Founder of the Burgistein Branch, in his costume as a Noble Page to the Elector of Heidelberg.



Niklaus de Graffenried (1653-1731) Lord of Münchenwiler, Govenor of Wifflesburg.



Barbara de Graffenried (b.1645) daughter of Beat Ludwig de Graffenried (1606-1673) Bailiff of Buchsee.



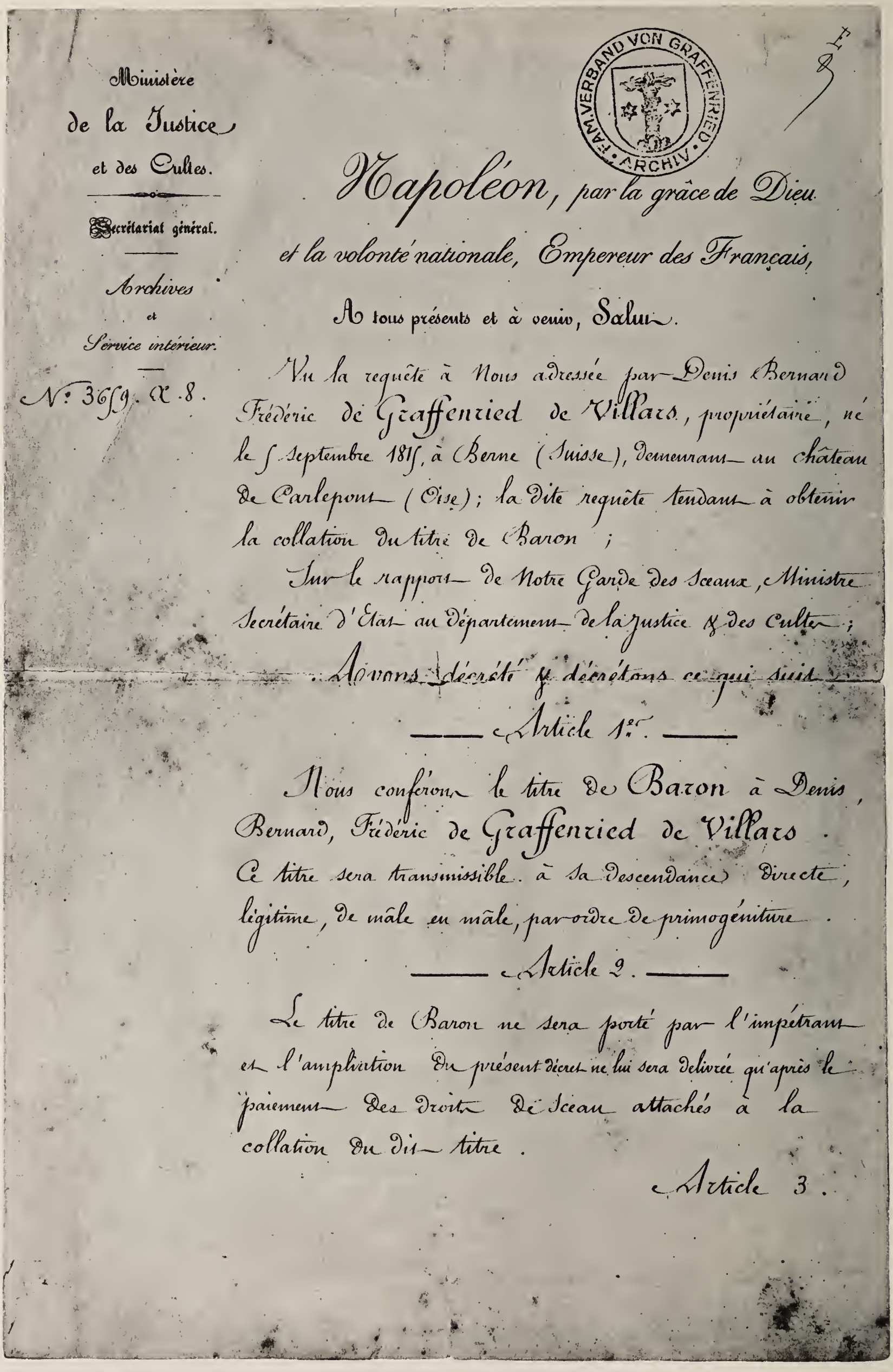
Bernard de Graffenried (1684-1747). Married Johanna de Graffenried in 1715.



Denis Bernard Frédéric de Graffenried (1815-1886) created *Baron de l'Empire* by Emperor Napoleon III with the title of First Baron de Villars. Was the owner of Chateau Carlepont in France and Castle Villars-les-Moines in Switzerland.



The Baroness Césarene Amable Louise, née Fleming, wife of the First Baron de Villars.



Ministère
de la Justice
et des Cultes.

Secrétariat général.

Archives
et
Service intérieur.

N° 3659. X. 8.

FAM. VERBAND VON GRAFFENRIED · ARCHIV ·

Napoléon, par la grâce de Dieu
et la volonté nationale, Empereur des Français,

A tous présents et à venir, Salut.

Vu la requête à Nous adressée par Denis Bernard Frédéric de Graffenried de Villars, propriétaire, né le 5 septembre 1815, à Berne (Suisse), demeurant au château de Carlepont (Oise); la dite requête tendant à obtenir la collation du titre de Baron;

Sur le rapport de Notre Garde des Sceaux, Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au Département de la Justice & des Cultes;

Avons décrété & décrétons ce qui suit

Article 1er.

Nous conférons le titre de Baron à Denis, Bernard, Frédéric de Graffenried de Villars.
Ce titre sera transmissible à sa Descendance directe, légitime, de mâle en mâle, par ordre de primogéniture.

Article 2.

Le titre de Baron ne sera porté par l'impétrant et l'ampliation du présent décret ne lui sera delivrée qu'après le paiement des Droits de Sceau attachés à la collation du dit titre.

Article 3.

The Patent of Nobility (*Baron de l'Empire*) granted by Emperor Napoleon III to Denis Bernard Frédéric de Graffenried-Villars on June 21st, 1865.

Article 3.

Notre Garde des Sceaux, Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de la Justice & des Cultes, est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret.

Fait au Palais des Tuileries, le 21 juin 1865

Signé : Napoléon.

Par l'Empereur :

Le Garde des Sceaux,

Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de la Justice & des Cultes,

Signé : J. Baroche.

Pour ampliation :

Le Conseiller d'Etat, Secrétaire général,

P. [illegible]

Le Chef de la Division du Sceau certifie que la signature, qui précède, est bien celle de M. Lenormant, Conseiller d'Etat, Secrétaire Général du Ministère de la Justice.

Paris, le 24 Mai 1873.

Gaulthier de Rumilly

MINISTÈRE DE LA JUSTICE
DIVISION DU SCEAU



Frédéric Jean Prosper de Graffenried-Villars (1844-1903). Second Baron de Villars.



The Countess Marie Stella Théodora Mathilde de Diesbach-Belleroche
wife of Baron Frédéric Jean Prosper de Graffenried-Villars.



Emmanuel Carl Frédéric Joseph de Graffenried (1868-) Third Baron de Villars.



Baroness Berthe Therese Charlotte de Graffenried-Villars (née de Saisset) wife of the Third Baron de Villars.



Baron Paul de Graffenried-Villars who died November 17th, 1945 at the age of 45 years. Son of the Third Baron de Villars.



The Third Baron de Villars in his youth.



Baron Guy Arnold de Graffenried-Villars (1900-1941) a son of the Third Baron de Villars.



Baroness Magdelaine de Graffenried-Villars (1896-) a daughter of the Third Baron de Villars.



Baron Emmanuel (Manolo) de Graffenried-Villars (1895-) a son of the Third Baron de Villars.



Baroness Emmanuel (Manolo) de Graffenried-Villars née Marika Neuman Baroness de Vegvar.



Baron Raoul de Graffenried-Villars (1870-) a son of the Second Baron de Villars.



Le Nid Suisse the Villa at Muri-Bern of Baron Raoul de Graffenried-Villars.



Baroness Arnold de Graffenried-Villars née Marie Magdalene de Lassus.



Baron Arnold de Graffenried-Villars (1874-1947) a son of the Second Baron de Villars.

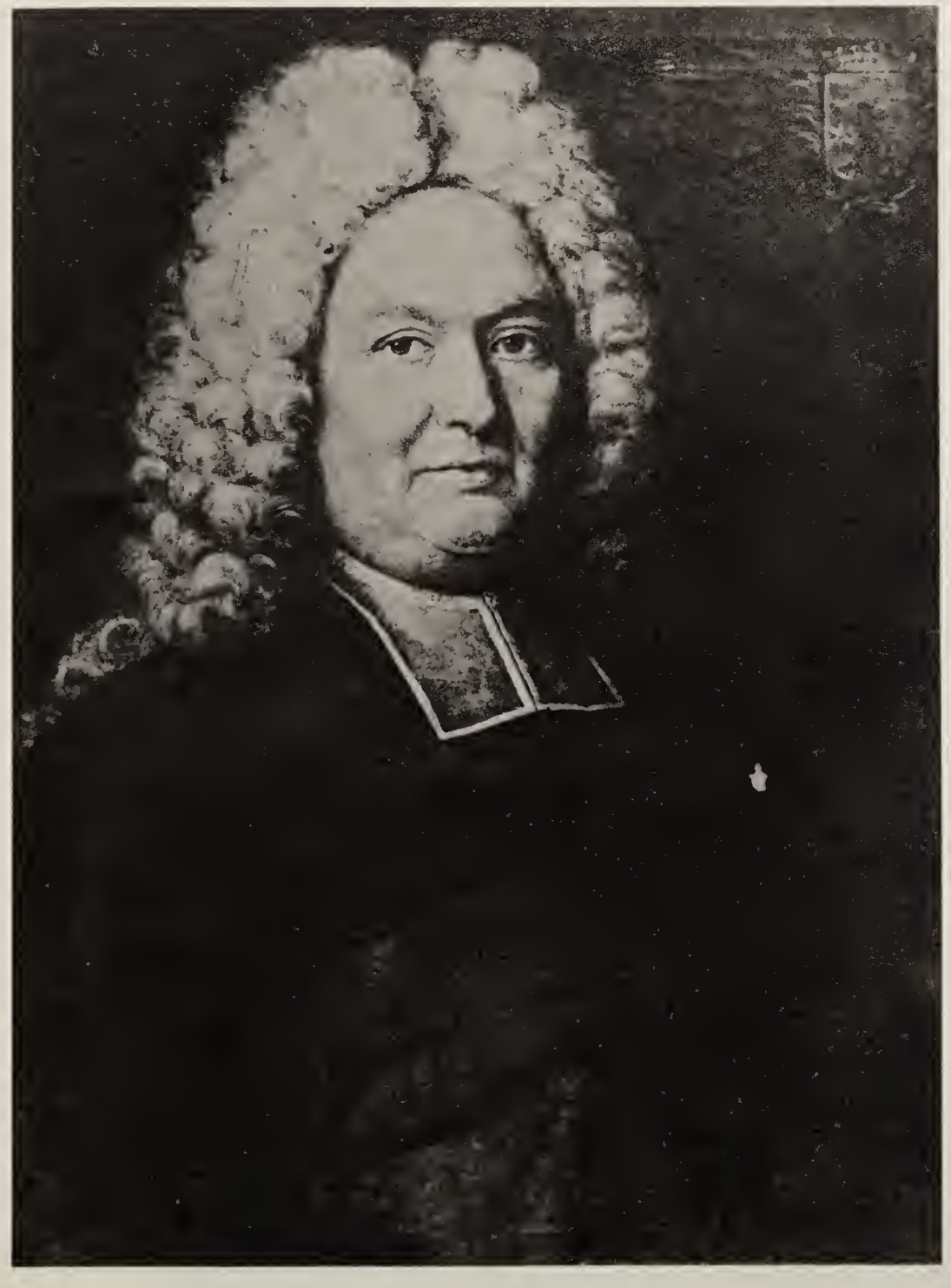


Niklaus de Graffenried (1634-1698) a son of His Excellency Anton de Graffenried. At Burgistein Castle.

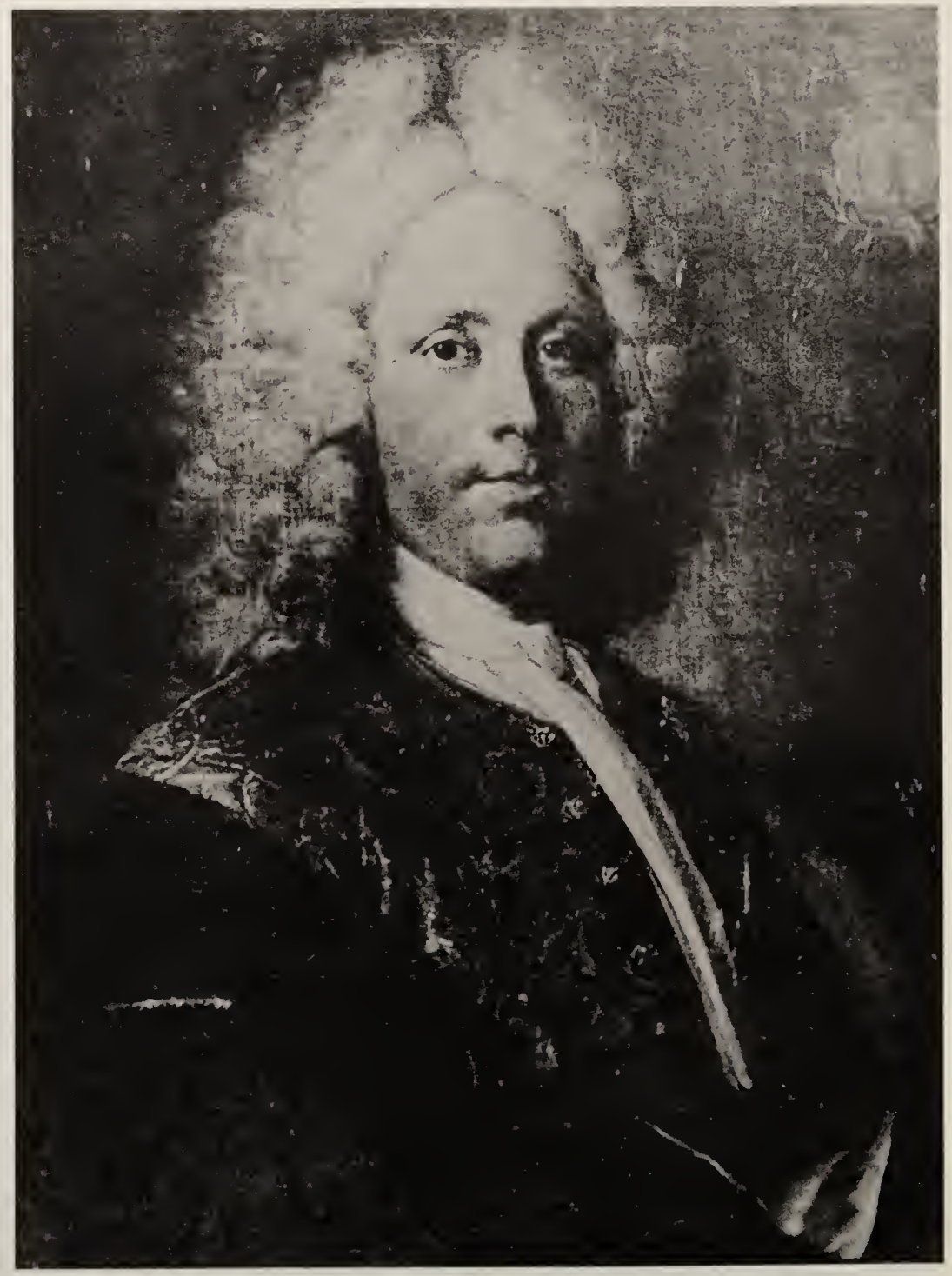
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Major Vincenz de Graffenried (1664-1717). Served in the army of the Netherlands. Married Ursula de Graffenried. Portrait at No. 6 Sidlerstrasse, Bern.



Emmanuel de Graffenried (1665-1738). Married Juliana de Wattenwyl.



Bernard de Graffenried (1684-1747). Married Johanna de Graffenried of Burgistein in 1715.



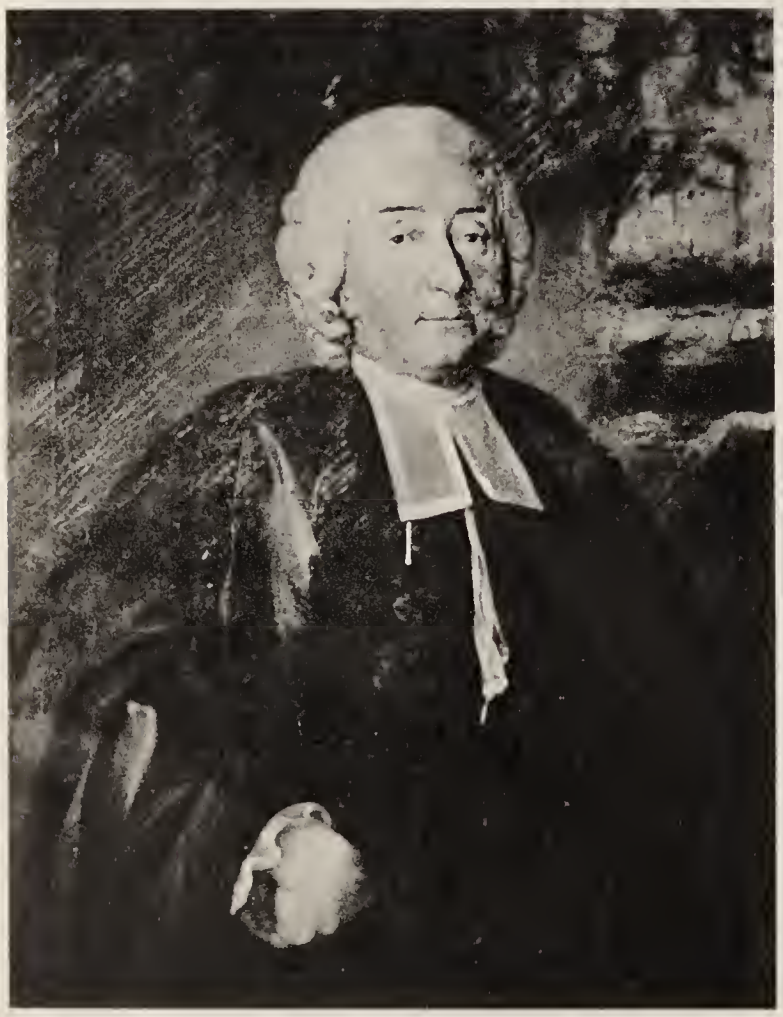
Emmanuel de Graffenried of Burgistein (1692-1737). Married Anna Maria de Werdt. Portrait at 6 Sidlerstrasse, Bern.



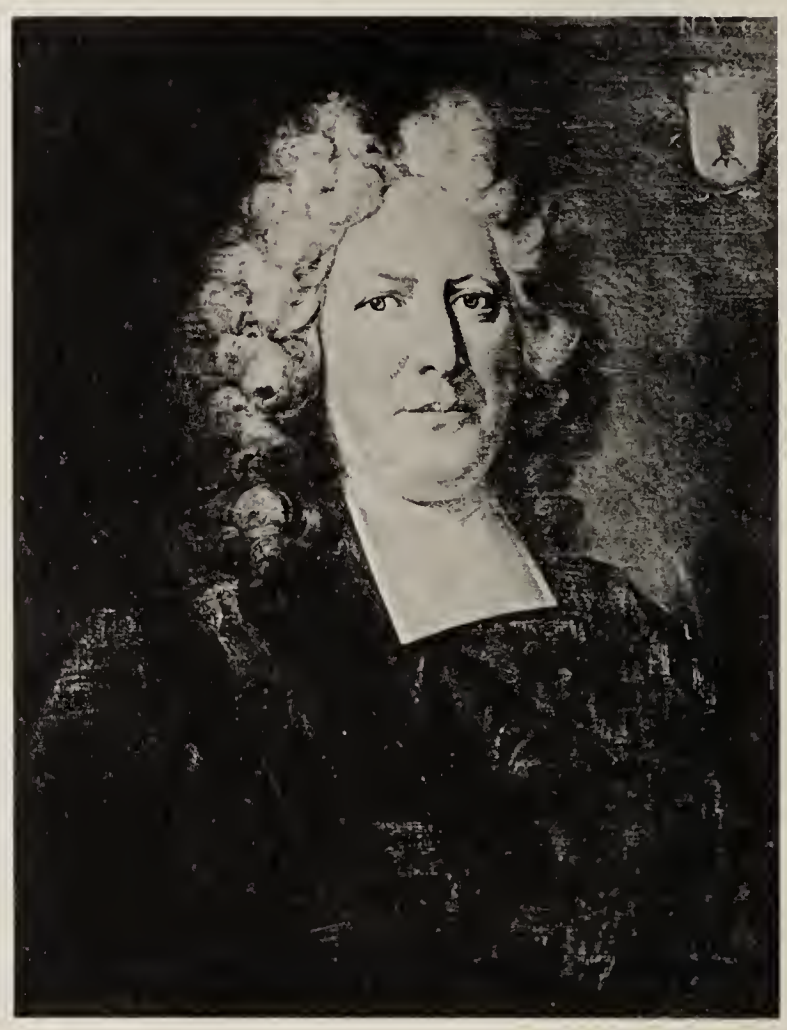
Emmanuel de Graffenried (1763-1842) co-owner of Burgistein Castle and twice Head Bailiff of Seftiguen. Father of David Franz.



Elizabeth de Gingins-Chevilly wife of Emmanuel de Graffenried (1763-1842)



Emmanuel de Graffenried of Burgistein (1729-1787).



Niklaus de Graffenried of Burgistein.



David Franz de Graffenried (1790-1849) co-owner of Burgistein. An officer in the British army. Great Grandfather of Colonel Baron Victor de Graffenried. A Portrait at Burgistein.



Baron and Baroness Walther de Graffenried (1901-), and their children, at Burgistein Castle in July 1955.



Burgerratspraesident Baron Albrecht de Graffenried (1892-), left rear. An Attorney at Law in Bern.









(Upper Left) — Baron Rudolf de Graffenried and his wife Baroness Marguerite, née Panchaud de Bottens. Their children are: Rudolf B. Esq. (1923-), and Charles Esq. 1925-), both Attorneys at Law and associated with their father in Bern. (Upper Right) — Rudolf B. with his wife Cécile and children Thomas and Anne Marie. (Lower Left) — Charles and his wife Charlotte and their children Ursula and Robert H. (Lower Right) — A happy gathering of Baron Rudolf and his family.

Colonel Baron Victor de Graffenried and His Children

Colonel Baron Victor de Graffenried (1877-1948) of Bern, rendered distinguished and invaluable service to his family which will be of lasting value. An extremely able genealogist and a writer of note, for many years he was a frequent contributor to historical and genealogical publications in both Europe and America. He took a keen interest in the history of his family and did valuable research work in relation thereto which is being ably continued by his son Baron Helmuth. No one of the family has been better known to and more greatly admired by the members of the American branch. It is a pleasure to acknowledge, on behalf of the American branch, his many kindnesses over a long period of time.

A son of Karl Rudolf Heinrich (1841-1877), Colonel Baron Victor, was a banker in Bern and stood high both in business and social circles. He was for years Treasurer of his Abbaye and also of one of the oldest social clubs in Europe, the Grande Société de Berne, which was founded in 1759. He was a member of the Order of St. John and numerous other societies. Number 6 Sidlerstrasse, formerly called Route de L'Observatoire, was the home of the Colonel, as well as of his father before him, and after the Colonel's death his widow, the former Marie Nathalie Blanche de Fischer de Weyler, a devoted and able helpmate to him, resided there until her demise. It is now the residence of the Colonel's oldest son, the Hon. Egbert de Graffenried, Ministre Plenipotentiaire, and his family.

Colonel de Graffenried is survived by three distinguished sons:

1.—Hon. Egbert (1909), who studied law at the University of Bern, served as a First Lieutenant in the army, traveled abroad, became a member of the Swiss National Foreign Service in 1934, and was from that time until 1938 Vice Consul at Shanghai, China. From 1939 to 1941 he was Assistant Swiss Commissioner in New York, and an honorary citizen of that city. From 1941 until 1943 he was Commercial Counsel to the Swiss Legation in London, and later Counsel to the Political Department of the Legation in Bern, where he is now stationed as Ministre Plenipotentiaire. The Minister and his capable and attractive wife, the former Helene Barbara De Bary, have three children: Christopher, who was born in America and is named for the founder of the American branch; Francis Victor; and Peter Nicolas.

2.—Helmuth (1913) who studied engineering at the Federal Institute of Technology and is a Captain in the Swiss Artillery, is now the Sales manager for Switzerland of the General Motors Company. He and his charming

wife Blanche, nee de Stürler, have two boys and one girl: Aloys, Christine, and Philippe. Baron Helmuth has made an extended tour of the United States and has met many of his American cousins, all of whom hold him in high regard.

3.—Erich (1916), who studied law at Bern and Geneva and served as a First Lieutenant in the Swiss Infantry, is now the foreign representative of a large Swiss corporation. He married Maria Magdalena Wander, of Bern, who is the devoted mother of their three children: Suzanne, Charles Victor, and Henriette Catherine Blanche.



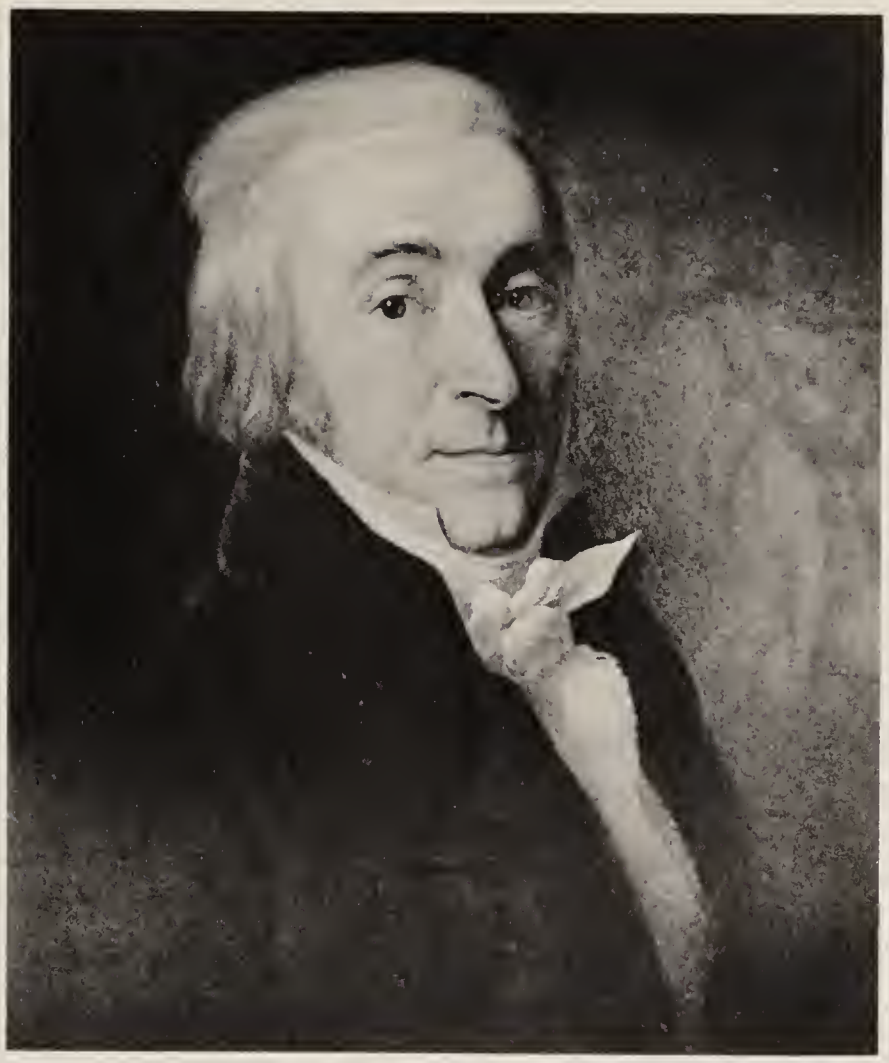
Book Plate of Colonel Baron Victor de Graffenried.







(Upper) — Colonel Baron Victor de Graffenried (1877-1948). Baroness Blanche, née de Fischer, wife of the Colonel, from a portrait at No. 6 Sidlerstrasse, Bern. Hon. Egbert, Ministre Plenipotentiaire, son of the Colonel.







(Upper) — Emmanuel de Graffenried (1763-1842) in his later years. (Left) — Baron Helmuth de Graffenried (1913-) son of Colonel Baron Victor. Baron Eric (1916-) brother of Helmuth.

Colonel Baron Rene Rudolph de Graffenried and His Sons, Rene Thorleif Peter and Rudolph Georg

Though a successful and distinguished advocate at the Swiss Bar, with a wide reputation as a trial lawyer of unusual ability, René Rudolph de Graffenried was above all a soldier of outstanding reputation in a nation renowned for the bravery and efficiency of its military. When he celebrated his 60th birthday, a Colonel in the Swiss Army, one of his former officers, addressed him as follows: "Your inimitable personality and superior military leadership will always be an example to me," and a Swiss author wrote that "He reminds one of the famous old Swiss warriors immortalized in the great Ferdinand Holder's celebrated paintings."

A man of energy and action, he was said to have reached almost every goal he had set for himself: at the Bar he was a lawyer who made every effort to care for the interests of his clients and defend their rights in a way that was unique; his personal qualities of sterling character, excellent background and training, and unceasing devotion, brought him not only an enviable reputation but a large and lucrative practice.

Born on March 2nd, 1886, he was the son of Rudolf Berthold de Graffenried and his wife Sophie Eleanore de May. His father was also a lawyer of distinction; practicing in Bern, and a Major on the General Staff of the Swiss Army, he was Executive Secretary of the Swiss Commission for National Defense. René Rudolph was for many years President of the Bar Association of the Canton of Bern; member of the Lawyers' Chambers, a supervisory body for the Bar of the Canton of Bern; a member of the Executive Committee of the Swiss Bar Association; and in addition was Executive Secretary of various business associations occupying an important role in Swiss business life.

As a troop commander and General Staff officer, he set a mark for others, and owing to his ability, he often received the most difficult of assignments, such as the command of the mountain infantry from the Canton of Wallis, whose mountaineer citizens have the reputation of being the toughest soldiers of all Switzerland, and also the most difficult to command. After arduous and faithful service, he became Chief of Staff of the Second Army Division of about 50,000 men, serving under the command of the famous Colonel, later General and Commander in Chief of the Swiss Army in World War II, Henri Guisan. He served in several other capacities under General Guisan, who always considered him an outstanding officer and commander, and in 1938 he was placed in command of the Third Army Division, as Divisional Colonel.

In addition to the above, he held, among others, the following positions: Judge of various Military Courts; President of the Officers' Association both of the City of Bern and the Canton of Bern; President of the Patriotic Society of Bern; Vice-President of the Zunft zu Pfistern, an organization of ancient tradition to which many of the first families of Bern belong. He was a member of many other prominent clubs and associations. He, like many of his forbears, brought great honor to the family name.

Colonel Baron René Rudolf died on July 19th, 1955.

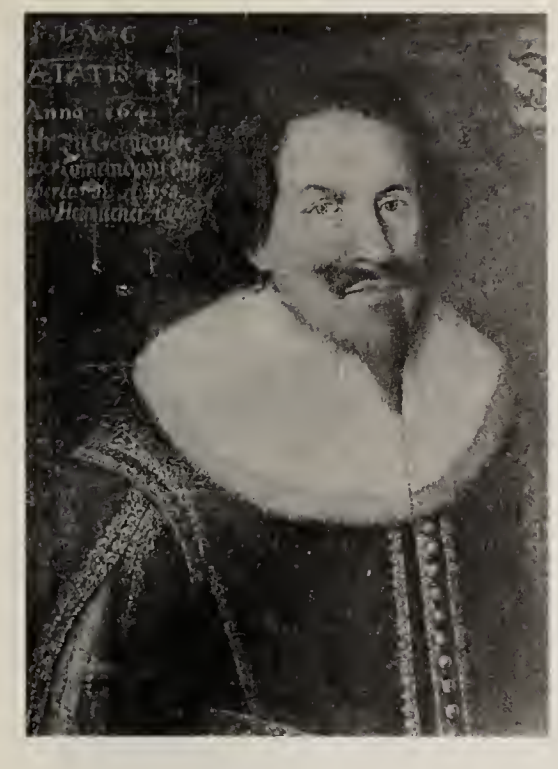
His two sons, René Thorleif Peter, born November 19, 1920, and Rudolph Georg, born February 25, 1922, have had the good fortune to inherit the transcendent qualities of their father. Both are members of the Bar.

René Thorleif Peter is a Doctor of Law, is a Captain in the Swiss Motor Infantry, and was formerly connected with a prominent law office in Washington, D. C. Before coming to America, and after graduation at the University of Bern *summa cum laude,* he had valuable legal and banking experience in Switzerland. He speaks French, German, and English fluently and has a working knowledge of the Spanish language. He has traveled extensively on the continent, in England, and in the United States, and is the author of a thesis *Economic and Non-economic Purposes in Private Corporation Law,* published in Bern (1948) by Stämpfli & Co., as a contribution to *Treatises in Swiss Law.*

Rudolph Georg was also educated at the University of Bern and after graduation made a tour of England, Italy, and Spain. He was a fighter pilot in the Swiss Air Force with the rank of First Lieutenant. He was for some time associated with a prominent law firm in the City of New York, representing the firms of Dr. Truessel, Prof. Matti, Th. Gullotti, and Dr. Fehr of Switzerland. He is a fluent linguist, a clear thinker, and a tireless student.



Colonel Baron René Rudolf de Graffenried.









Portraits at Chateau Laengmoos:

(Upper L to R) —F. L. de Graffenried at the age of 42 in the year 1641, Lord of Gerzensee, Obercommandant des Oberlandes in 1659 and Heimlicker in 1660. Frédérich de Graffenried at the age of 21 in the year 1695. Emmanuel de Graffenried in the year 1719, Lord of Burgistein and Co-Lord of Seftiguen. (Lower. L to R) —Margaretha de Graffenried (1700-1771), of Gerzensee, née de Werdt. Colonel A. B. de Graffenried at the age of 48 in the year 1748. Sophie Eleanor de Graffenried in the year 1730.



Baron Leo de Graffenried (1870-1937).



Baroness Irma, née Stern, widow of Baron Leo de Graffenried.







(Upper) — Regina Lisette, younger daughter of Baron and Baroness Leo de Graffenried. Leo (Toulo) de Graffenried, internationally famous automobile racer, son of Baron and Baroness Leo. The racer holds his son Leo. Marie Louise de Graffenried, daughter of Baron and Baroness Leo.



Governor Niklaus de Diesbach (1430-1470), Lord of Worb.



Governor Wilhelm de Diesbach (1442-1517), Lord of Worb.



Governor Jacob de Wattenwyl (1466-1525), Lord of Burgistein.



Governor Hans Jacob de Wattenwyl (1506-1560), Lord of Münchenwiler. (Villars-les-Moines).







(Upper) — Governor Albrecht Manuel (1560-1637), husband of Ursula de Graffenried. (Left) — Governor Karl Emmanuel de Wattenwyl (1682-1754), Lord of Belp, husband of Barbara de Graffenried. Governor General Niklaus de Tscharner (1650-1737), husband of Elizabeth de Graffenried.

Jean Jacques Rousseau and Two Members of the Family

Jean Jacques Rousseau and Governor Emmanuel de Graffenried

Unfortunately, Rousseau's last days in his beloved Switzerland were spent in an environment of frustration, disappointment, and even danger, for the Swiss people, like many of Rousseau's other and former friends, had turned violently against him. Once pampered but later persecuted by the same intimate friends with the capriciousness characteristic of the social and literary circles of the time, Rousseau had finally taken refuge in Bienne, hoping there to find rest and contentment, but while walking through the streets of the city, he painfully perceived the inhabitants no longer extended to him the friendliness of manner and politeness of behavior to which he was formerly accustomed.

Finally several persons were obliging enough to inform him that it was really imperative that he leave the State immediately. He seemed to have no one in whom he could trust. Having received a peremptory notice from the authorities to quit the City and State within twenty-four hours, Rousseau became confused and hardly knew where to turn or what to do, and after losing three days without making a decision, being already in default in his departure, he started on his way to France, forlorn and dejected and without any idea how he would be able to reach the border.

Very much to his surprise, however, when he reached the picturesque City of Bienne he was, as he says near the end of Book XII of *Les Confessions,* most fortunately relieved of his embarrassment by a visit from the Governor of Nidau, Baron Emmanuel de Graffenried, who came, by no means incognito, but even with a certain amount of ceremony, arrayed in his robes of office and travelling in his coach of state with servants and his Chief Assistant, to express openly to the picturesque and intriguing but erratic philosopher, his disapproval of the violent methods adopted by certain Swiss officials. In his generosity, the Governor felt that it was his duty to testify publicly to his attitude, and to establish the fact that he had taken no part in the harsh measures which had been invoked. Rousseau was not only surprised but greatly encouraged and pleased by the fact that Governor de Graffenried possessed the courage to leave his bailiwick of Nidau to pay him a visit expressing his lack of prejudice toward him. In addition to the above courtesies the Governor handed to Rousseau a passport, in the Gov-

ernor's own name, which enabled the philosopher to cross the State of Bern without fear of being molested.

"The visit," said Rousseau near the end of his *Confessions,* "touched me more than the passport. I should have been equally sensible of it, if it had been paid to anyone else. I know nothing which exercises a more powerful influence upon my heart than an act of courage, performed at an opportune moment, on behalf of the weak who are unjustly oppressed."

Governor Emmanuel paid dearly for his generosity to Rousseau by the loss of friendship of many of his constituents, and there were many outcries against him in Bern. Apparently Emmanuel was never again elected to office. He died in 1780 at a comparatively tender age.

AN EXCERPT

"Mlle. de Colombier, now Mme. de Bressieux, recalled herself to the memory of the Lieutenant of the La Fère regiment. She was made lady-in-waiting to Madame Mère, and her husband was appointed Administrator of Forests. And what was even more touching, Napoleon sent her a ring containing a miniature of a little man perched in a tree and tossing cherries to a young girl who held out her apron to catch them." From *The Private Life of Napoleon* by Octave Aubry, translated from the French by Elizabeth Abbott, p.226 (published in 1947 by J. B. Lippincott Co.)

See a reproduction of this scene herein, and a full account in *The de Graffenried Name in Literature,* p.5, and Rousseau's *Confessions,* Book 4 (1731-1732).

"Que mes lèvres ne sont-elles des cerisses! Comme je les leur jetterois ainsi de bon coeur." *Les Confessions,* Live IV (1731-1732). See the "Cherry Tree Scene" on the next page.



"Cherry Tree Scene", *Les Confessions*. Jean Jacques Rousseau, Miss Galley and Miss de Graffenried.



Rousseau, Miss Galley and Miss de Graffenried. *Les Confessions*.



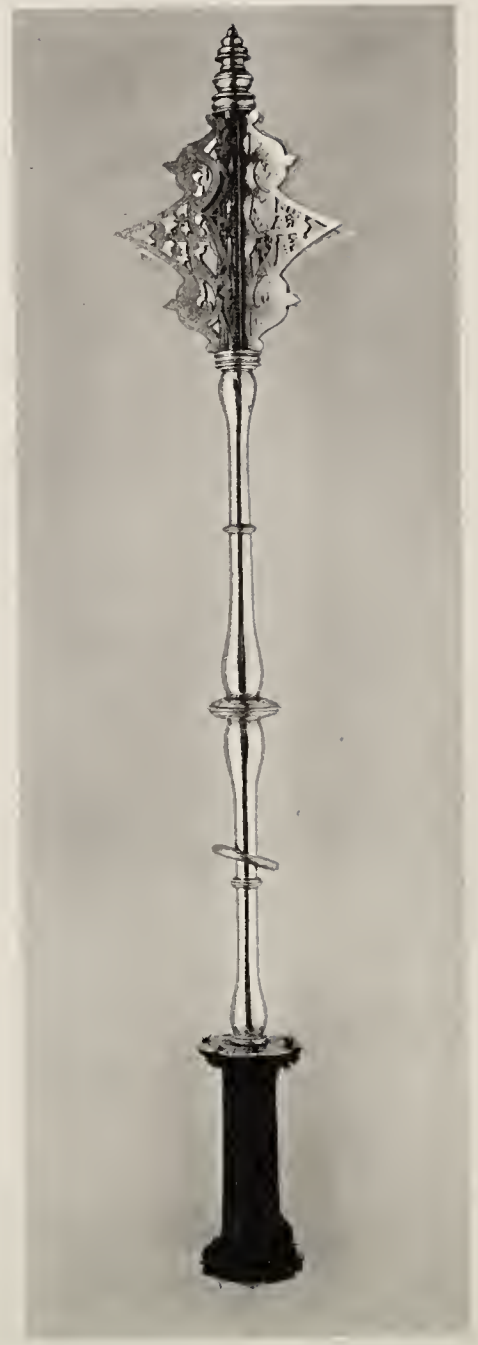
Rousseau on horseback behind Miss de Graffenried. *Les Confessions.*



Rousseau passing through hostile Swiss territory before receiving a passport from Baron de Graffenried.



A masterpiece in gold showing a Lion holding the de Graffenried Firebrand. Museum of Natural History in Bern.



A Scepter with the de Graffenried Family Insignia. Museum of Natural History in Bern.

FAMILY ESTATES IN EUROPE

MUNCHENWILER CASTLE

Villars-les-Moines

AT THE present time Münchenwiler (Villars-les-Moines) is the property of the Canton of Bern and is in use as an extension of the University of Bern. From 1668 continuously until 1932 this magnificent estate, of great historical importance, was owned and occupied by the de Graffenried family. Emmanuel de Graffenried, (1868-), third Baron de Villars, was the last of the family to reside there.

While under the Lordship of the family, the landed holdings of the estate were large, with some thirteen well laid out arable divisions, the remainder being in parks, gardens, and woodlands of those immense well-proportioned trees for which Münchenwiler was famous. By automobile the castle is not more than a half hour drive from either Bern, Fribourg, or Neuchatel, and there is a railroad station at the village of Villars-les-Moines on the Neuchatel-Fribourg line.

As Münchenwiler was built on the site of an ancient Roman settlement, it still offers much of historical and archeological interest including Roman carvings and inscriptions, an old prison tower, a Roman column, and numerous other objects. The famous "Kruzifix von Münchenwiler," handsomely carved in stone, was moved to the Museum of Art at Fribourg. Avenches, the ancient Roman settlement of Aventicum and an early capitol of the Helvetii, is not far away, and there one may still view the famous remains of a sizeable Roman amphitheatre, old Roman walls, a castle, and what is left of a Temple to Apollo.

From any high elevation on the estate there are extensive views, including the town and Lake of Morat, where, on June 22d, 1476, was fought the often mentioned battle of Morat, the bloodiest of the three encounters at Grandson, Morat, and Nancy in which the all-powerful Duke of Burgundy "successively lost his Treasure, his Courage and his Life"—"*Gut, Muth und Blut.*"

Münchenwiler was founded before 1100 as a religious sanctuary, or priory, on an allodium donated to Cluny in 1080 by the brothers Gerard and Rodolph de Villars. The church and the convent buildings were constructed in part of stones remaining from the ancient Roman settlements. The entire

estate still bears an aura of serenity and sacred sanctuary, with an appealing offer of refuge from the strife and *brouillerie* of a discordant civilization.

Returning now to the castle as it was during the ownership of the family, we read that "The entrance court is large and impressive, well landscaped with trees and shrubs, the south esplanade offering an attractive pool with a fountain. The buildings embody: 1—a castle of three components or divisions; 2—a prison tower; 3—two garden pavillions."

As should be expected of a true manorial estate of such ancient lineage, each addition to or alteration of the time-honored buildings reflects in some degree its own style of architecture, some Roman, some Renaissance, others recent; and here lies one of the secrets of the pervading charm of this entire establishment.

One passes through the *"grande porte d'entrée,"* surmounted with an excellent stone carving of the family coat-of-arms, to come face to face with an exquisite chapel, its colorful stained glass windows, magnificent altar and handsomely carved fittings of various and customary kinds, all consecrated to the Catholic Faith in consonance with the convictions of this branch of the family. On the left, and still on the ground or entrance floor, there is a large chamber more recently used as a recreation hall, and on the right there is a second hall leading, by an *"escalier d'honneur,"* to the so-called first or main floor where is located the Grand Salon with five magnificent windows, an enormous fireplace, and elegant parquetry. On the same floor there is a commodious dining hall, a well stocked library, and a large smoking room, the latter fully panelled with unusually fine hardwood. Farther down the feudal hall are the master's private chambers and other rooms. On the so-called second floor is an additional array of bedrooms, each with an arched ceiling, and not far away is a large section alloted to the domestic service, while on the top floor are still more bedrooms and a number of general service chambers.

A distinctive feature of the castle is that it maintains its antiquity in a perfect state of preservation and at the same time its occupants enjoy every modern comfort.

FATHER RAEDLÉ'S HISTORICAL NOTES CONCERNING VILLARS-LES-MOINES

In the year 1888 Father Nicolas Raedlé, Cordelier, a friend of the family, made considerable research relative to the history of the estate of Villars-les-Moines and the Abbey of Cluny to which it once belonged. He reduced the

results of his efforts to writing and presented the manuscript, which was written in French, to Baron Frédéric Jean Prosper de Graffenried-Villars and his wife the former Countess de Diesbach-Belleroche, who were then Lord and Lady of the estate. Fortunately, this important document still remains in the possession of their descendants.

Beginning with the birth in 480 A.D. of Saint Benedict (Benoit), founder of the religious order bearing his name, Father Raedlé recorded the history of the Abbey of Cluny, and of its Priory Villars-les-Moines, up to the year 1888. Among many other things, we learn from his manuscript that in 1080 Gérard de Villars and his brother Rodolphe, a cleric, gave the church of Sainte Trinité de Villars to the Abbey of Cluny, and in the same year Emmon, son of Gottfried, donated certain real property to the monastery of Sainte Trinité de Villars. In 1158 Pierre appeared as the first Prior of Villars-les-Moines.

While the inhabitants of Fribourg were at war with the House of Savoy in 1448, a military expedition from that city overran, sacked, and burned Villars-les-Moines and several nearby places. They killed 11 persons, took 24 prisoners, and carried away 120 head of cattle.

In 1530, after the government of Bern had abolished the right to say masses, Ulric Störr, the last Prior of Villars-les-Moines, abandoned the Priory to Bern for *"500 couronnes Bernoises de 25 batz,"* and in 1535 the government of Bern sold Villars-les-Moines to Jean Jacques de Wattenwyl, formerly an advoyer of Bern, for *6,500 couronnes Bernoises.* De Wattenwyl, now the first lord of Villars-les-Moines, made numerous alterations and additions. He also caused his arms and those of his wife Rose de Chauvire to be emblazoned upon the castle. The ownership remained with the de Wattenwyl family until 1612, in which year it was vested in Dr. Marc Morlot, who died in 1629 leaving the estate to his son David.

After being in the ownership of a number of persons, among them Dorothée de Steiger and Captain Nicolas Dub, the domain was purchased in 1668 by Baron Antoine de Graffenried, Bailiff of Moudon, for 41,600 *couronnes Bernoises,* 125 Spanish pistoles and a *"rente foncière"* at Muhlenberg. Upon the death of Baron Antoine in 1674, Villars-les-Moines was inherited by his son Baron Nicolas, husband of Margarite de May. Baron Nicolas died in 1731, whereupon his son Baron Bernard, as his heir, became the owner of the barony. Upon the death of Baron Bernard in 1808, the estate passed to his grandson Baron Frédéric de Graffenried-Villars, husband of Baroness Adélaide de Rougemont.

Father Raedlé further relates that Baron Frédéric died on April 23d., 1816, and was succeeded as Lord of Villars-les-Moines by his illustrious son Baron Denis Bernard Frédéric, subsequently Master of Hounds for Napoleon III, who bestowed the French title of *Baron de l'Empire* upon him. It will also be recalled that Baron Denis was the owner of castle Carlepont in northern France.

Baron Frédéric Jean Prosper de Graffenried-Villars, husband of the Countess de Diesbach-Belleroche, inherited Villars-les-Moines in 1886 upon the death of his father Baron Denis Bernard Frédéric, and at the time of Father Raedlé's report in 1888, the six children of Baron Frédéric and the Countess de Diesbach-Belleroche resided with them at Villars-les-Moines. Their names are: Emanuel Charles Frédéric Joseph, Raoul César Edouard Frédéric Marie, Arnold Robert Ernest Frédéric, Béatrice Louise Marie Mathilde, Bernard Gaston Frédéric Joseph, and Isabelle Marie Mathilde.

The first Holy Mass to be said at Villars-les-Moines after the Reformation was in 1876, and on June 12th, 1888, Monsigneur Gaspard Mermillod, Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, blessed the new chapel there and consecrated its altar with the ancient and historically appropriate name of *"Très-Sainte Trinité."*

Of interest also is a notation made by Father Raedlé that Baron Frédéric de Graffenried-Villars, husband of Sophie de Sinner and son of Baron Bernard and Elizabeth K. de Graffenried-Villars, was wounded at the battle of Traubrunnen in 1798 and died on March the sixth of that year.

VILLARS-LES-MOINES

1939

Baron Raoul de Graffenried-Villars

Quand je passe, en auto, devant Villars-les-Moines,
Le grand parc et les tours de l'ancien patrimoine
Ont l'air de me sourire, en me reconnaissant,
Comme à un vieil ami depuis longtemps absent—
J'adore les revoir toutes ces grosses pierres,
Ces murs bruns, patinés, enguirlandés de lierres,
Berceaux de mon enfance et de mes premiers jeux—
Je repense à ma mère, à son coeur merveilleux,
Au destin qui sépare, a mes petites filles
Animant le château de leur gaîté gentille,
Et je reprends la route, espérant revenir,
Emportant, avec moi, mes meilleurs souvenirs—

* * *

MORAT

BARON RAOUL DE GRAFFENRIED-VILLARS

Morat, ses vieux remparts, le lac, le mont Vully
Là-bas le grand marais, le voilà mon pays—
Quel plaisir, en été, de rouler vers la plage,
D'y trouver une eau calme, où l'on plonge, où l'on nage
Dans de la transparence, de s'étendre au soleil,
De s'offrir, sur le sable, un instant de sommeil—
Quand on rouvre les yeux de jeunes indigènes
Folâtrent, dans les flots, tout comme des sirènes—
On les admire, on rêve, un son de cloche au loin,
Une voix chante et meurt dans un parfum de foin,
Et je pense aux aïeux, dont la grande victoire
A marqué cet endroit d'une éternelle gloire—



Pool and Tower at Münchenwiler Castle.







Von links nach rechts: **Hier ist altrömischer Grund.** Tatsächlich ist das alte Aventicum nicht allzu weit von Münchenwiler entfernt, und früh schon wurde die verfallende helvetisch-römische Stadt als Steinbruch gebraucht. So gibt es echt römische Säulen an einfachen Bauernhäusern. — Römische Säulenbasis an einem Bauernhaus in Courgevaux, einem Nachbardorf von Münchenwiler. — **Ein Berner Dorf im Freiburgbiet.** Münchenwiler ist eine bernische Insel, eine Enklave, umschlossen von freiburgischem Grund und Boden. — **Der alte Grenzstein** bei Münchenwiler, Symbol der Enklave

Münchenwiler und sein Schloß

Ein Kloster, das sich zum Schloß verwandelte im Laufe der Zeiten und wechselvoller Geschicke. Bis ins Jahr 1080 läßt sich die Geschichte des »Weilers der Mönche« überblicken. Damals schenkten zwei Edelleute des Murtenbiets, Gerold und Rudolf von Vilar, ihren Erbbesitz dem mächtig aufstrebenden Kloster Cluny ennet dem Jura in Burgund. In Vilar (Weiler) wurde zwei Jahrzehnte darauf mit dem Bau eines Tochterklosters begonnen. Im 14. Jahrhundert wurden die Schultheißen von Murten Klostervögte von Villars-les-Moines, wie der Ort nun hieß, da er in französischem Sprachgebiet lag. Das Murtenbiet selbst kam vor den Burgunderkriegen unter die gemeinsame Herrschaft von Bern und Freiburg, Münchenwiler ging dann von Cluny an das Stift des Berner Vinzenzenmünsters über und wurde bernischer Staatsbesitz nach der Reformation, dann aber bernischen Patriziern als Twingherrschaft (Privatbesitz) verkauft; ebenso wie die zweite, benachbarte Enklave Berns, das Dorf Clavaleyres. Die Herrschaft gehörte bis 1798, das Schloß bis 1932 einem Zweig der Familie von Graffenried. 1738 wechselte Münchenwiler von der französischen zur deutschen Sprache über, 1798 vom Staate Bern zu Freiburg. Seine Bemühungen, »heim zu Bern« zu gelangen, glückten 1807. Das sind ein paar Daten aus der Chronik des Orts; wir entnahmen sie dem trefflichen Heimatbuch von K. L. Schmalz, Münchenwiler (Verlag P. Haupt, Bern)





Einst ein Kirchturm, endigte hier an der »Vierung« vormals das Längsschiff einer Kirche, dessen Ansatzstelle noch im Rundbogen über den Säulen zu erkennen ist



Oben: **Clavaleyres,** ein deutschsprachiges Dorf mit französischem Namen, die zweite bernische Enklave in einer Dreiländerecke von Waadt, Freiburg, Bern.

— Links: **Im Schloßpark.** Neben dem Teich ein römischer Säulenstumpf. — Unten: **1943 vor dem Untergang gerettet,** indem das Schloß in den Besitz des Staates Bern überging, der es renovieren ließ — das ist die vorläufig letzte Etappe im Schicksal des kulturgeschichtlich so bedeutsamen Baudenkmals, das als eine Zierde des Landes viel zu wenig bekannt ist



Münchenwiler (Villars-les-Moines) Castle.



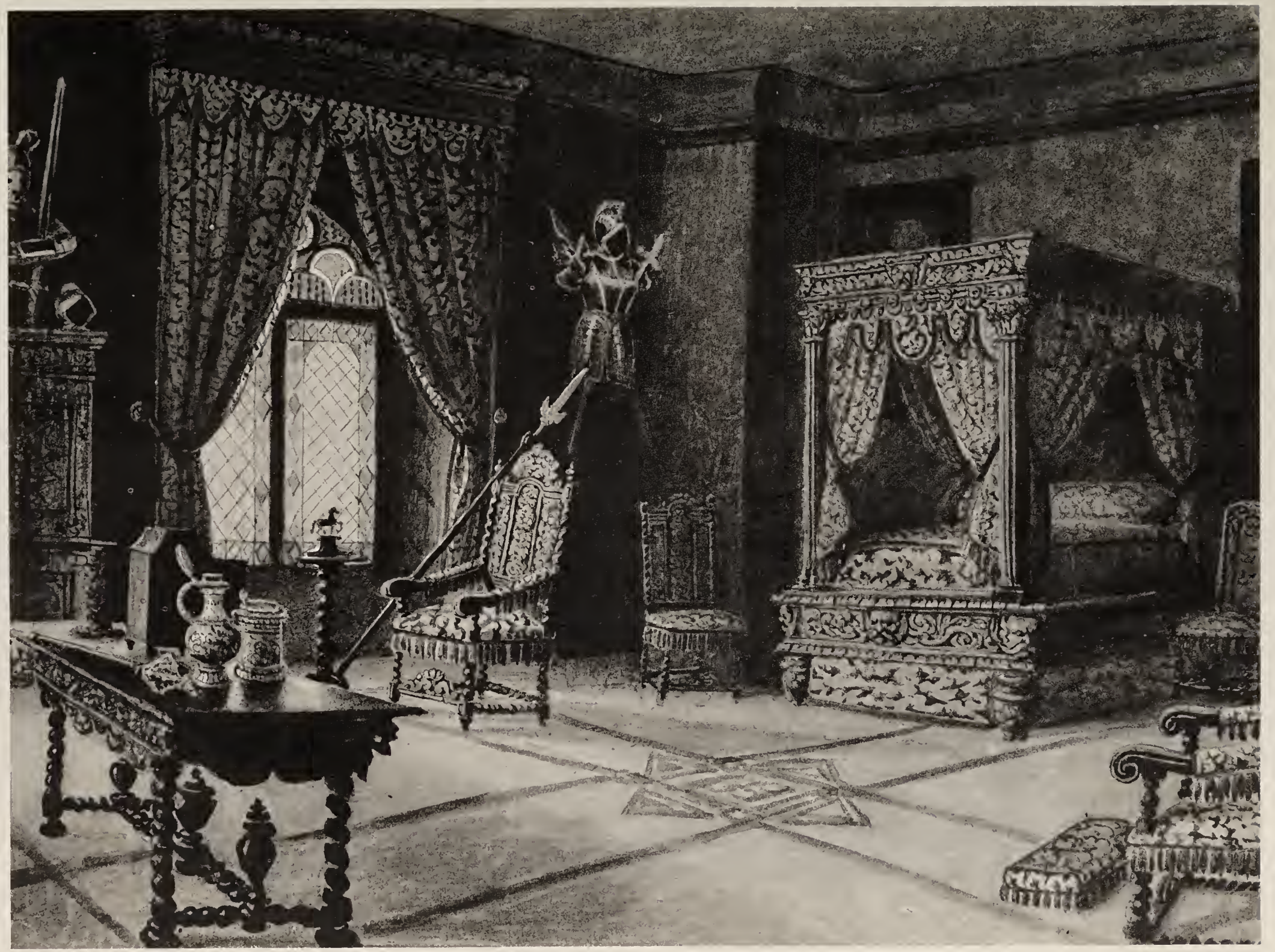
The Chapel at Münchenwiler.



The Tower.



Side View of Münchenwiler.



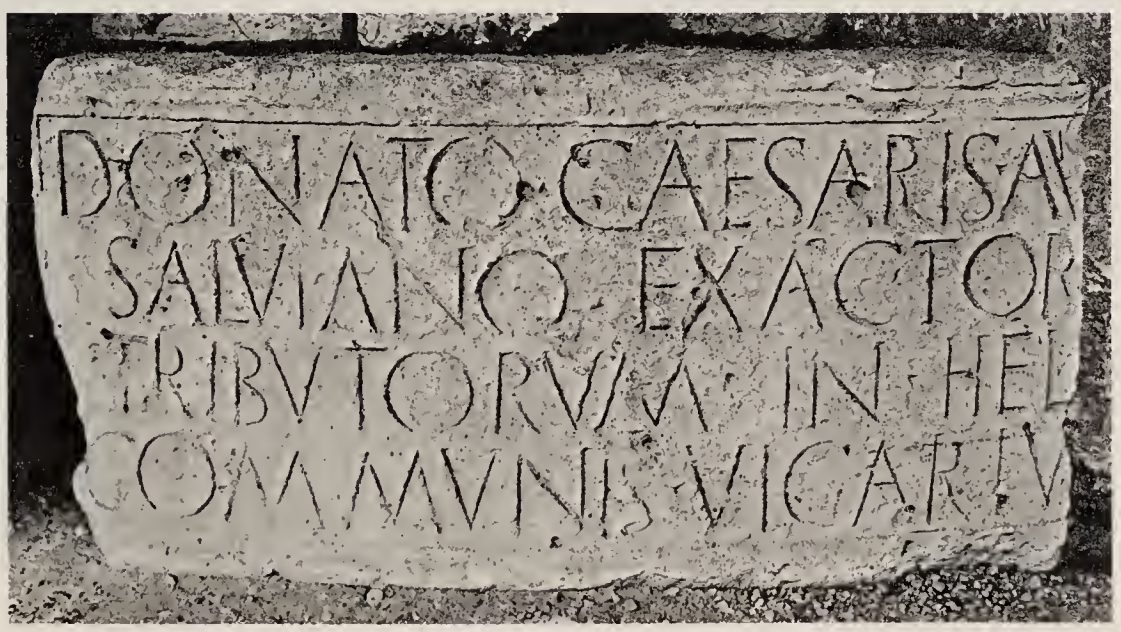
The *Chambre Gotique* in Münchenwiler Castle.



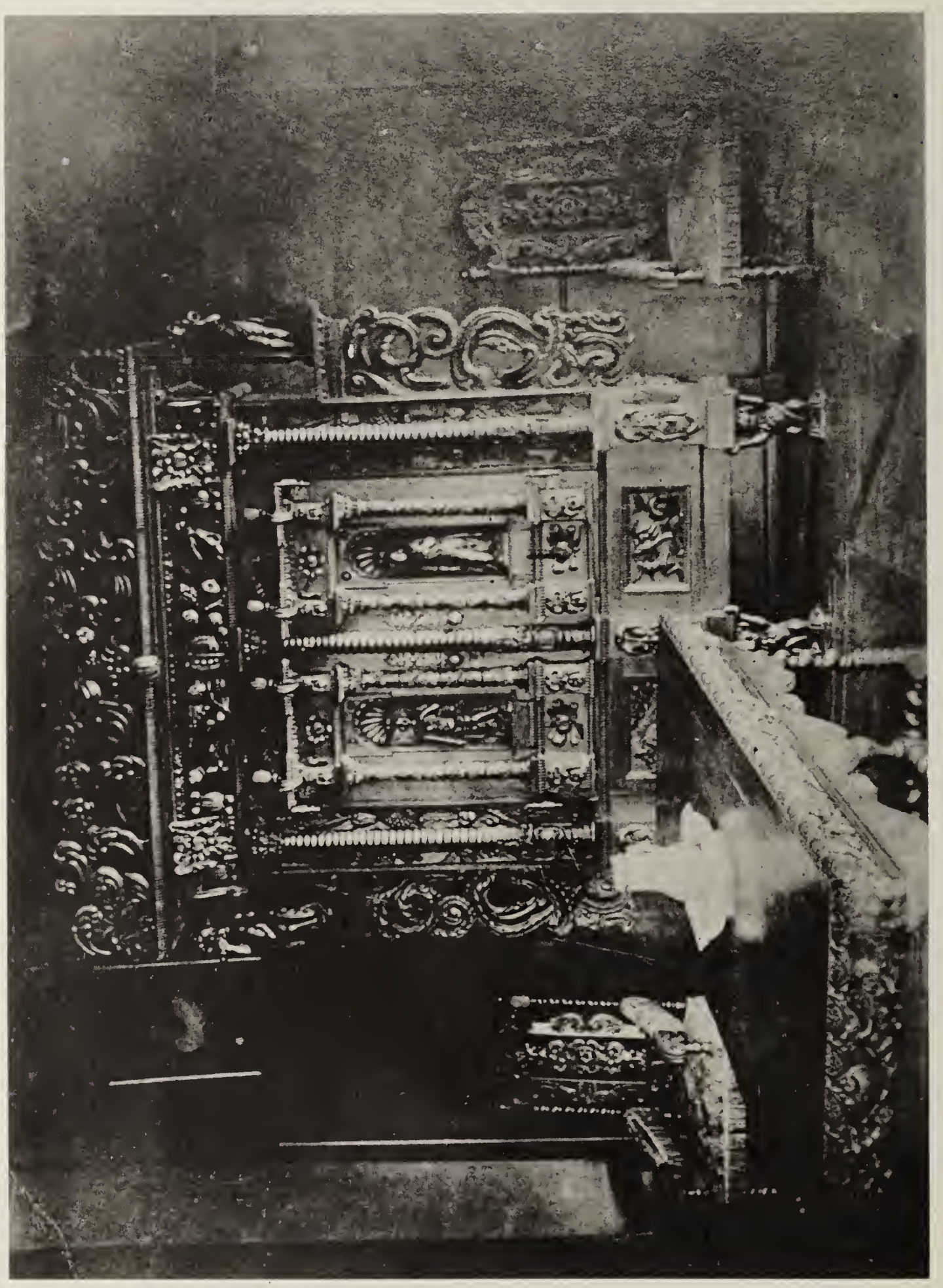
Handsomely carved bed at Münchenwiler Castle.



The Castle Court and Tower.



Old Roman inscription at Münchenwiler.



Carved Furniture at Münchenwiler Castle.



The famous "Crucifix von Münchenwiler."



The old Roman Column in the garden at Münchenwiler.

Chateau La Poya

La Poya was built in 1699 by l'Avoyer de Lanthen-Heidt, one of whose daughters married a member of the de Diesbach family. Around 1911 the Baron and Baroness Arnold de Graffenried-Villars made numerous alterations, additions and improvements to the residence, including the addition of two turrets of the same style as the original structure, as well as extensive landscape work on the expansive grounds surrounding the chateau. They added a charming French *jardin* with pools of sparkling water and venerable boxwood and tailored yews, all well located just below the long terrace from which one may enjoy not only the garden but also a magnificent view of the entire chain of the Fribourgean Alps. On the north side of the residence there is a well laid out English garden with a graceful fountain and a long walk shaded by many ancient elms.

On approaching the chateau, one is immediately impressed with the charm and dignity of the facade done in the very best Franco-Italian style, and after entering through the massive and ornate doorway, it becomes evident that the interior is as fascinating as the exterior. The ceilings and doorways are unusually high, and the salons are elaborately decorated with handsome Corinthian columns along the walls, *ronds-d'amours* on the ceilings, and a number of crystal girandoles of unusual lustre and beauty. Both the Grand Salon and its adjoining salon are flanked with a peristyle ornated with symbolic statues. One is, indeed, delighted with the lasting charm and majesty of the entire edifice.

After the death of Baron Arnold in 1947, the Baroness continued to reside at La Poya until her demise. Before her marriage to the Baron at Paris in 1903 she was Germaine Marie Magdalene de Lassus. Her unusual charm of manner and kindly and gracious attitude have constantly brought loving recollections to all who had the good fortune to know her.

To this couple were born the following children: Gerard (1904), who married Mlle. Mireille Scala; Bertrand (1906), who on December 11th, 1950, was married to La Marquise Ludovine de Monspey (Marie Cecile Ludovine de Ponnat, daughter of Baron de Ponnat); Renaud (1907); Helene (1911), now the wife of Baron Jacques Rambaud; and Denis (1915), married to Baroness Marie Jose del Frate. It is noticeable that the children have inherited the rare qualities of their distinguished parents and that beautiful La Poya still conserves the traditional family virtues.

Baron Arnold, a son of Baron Frédéric Jean Prosper de Graffenried-Villars and his wife Countess Mathilde de Diesbach-Belleroche, was blessed with

a most amiable disposition and was beloved by all. An ardent lover of nature and of animals, his "Chenil Poya" was widely known for the excellence of the English and Irish setters bred there. This kennel became famous in the canine world and brought the Baron many honors and prizes.

The Baron was an officer in the Swiss cavalry, and in the magazine *Cavalerie Suisse* he was called "Grand Fusil et Grand Eleveur." His Aunt Louise, the only sister of Baron Frédéric Jean Prosper de Graffenried-Villars, married Prince Eugene de Caraman-Chimay, and the following children were born to them: la Princesse Giovanni Borghese, la Comtesse Szecheny, la Comtesse Hunyadi, and la Comtesse de Salis-Soglio, all now deceased, and one son, Prince Philippe de Caraman-Chimay, also now deceased, who married Mlle. Jeanne de Boisgelin.



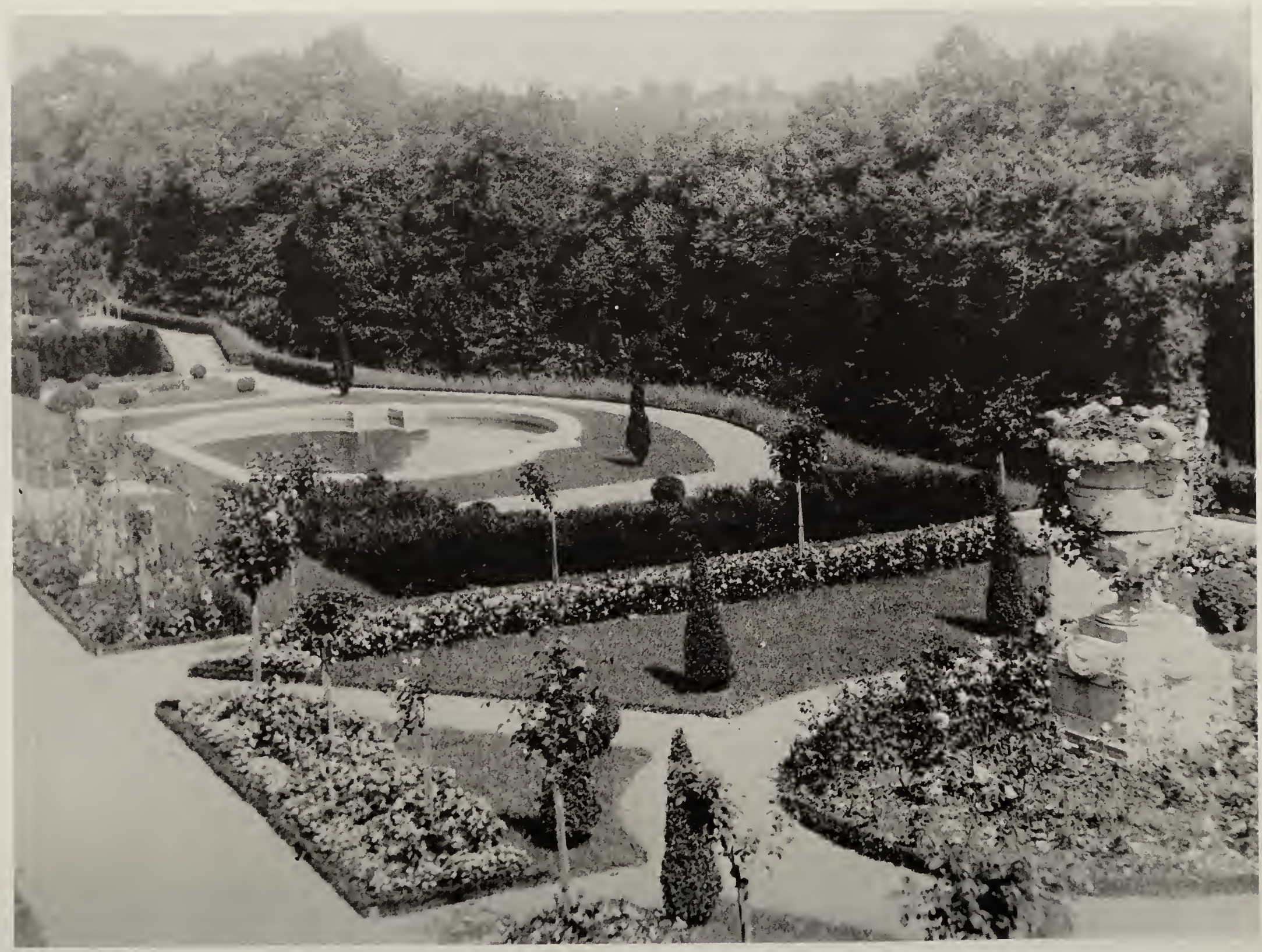
Baron Arnold de Graffenried-Villars (1874-1947).



Chateau La Poya. View of the façade from the front garden.



Chateau La Poya. Rear entrance.



Chateau La Poya. A part of the Garden.



Chateau La Poya. A view from the Terrace.



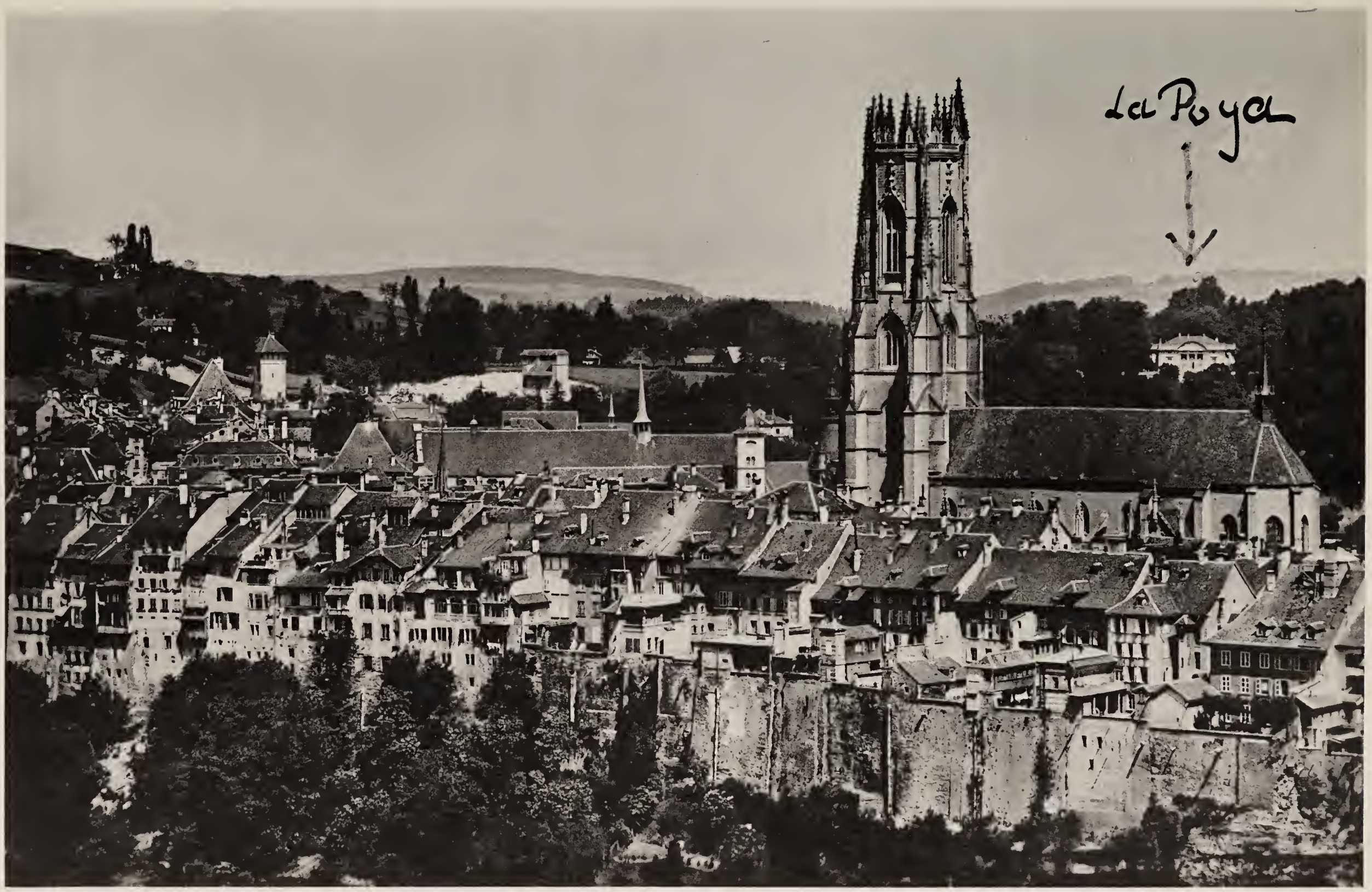
Chateau La Poya. Reception Room.



Chateau La Poya. The Parlor.



Chateau La Poya.



View of Fribourg showing Chateau La Poya in the distance.

Burgistein Castle

It has been said that of all the ancient estates in Switzerland, Burgistein Castle is the most beautifully situated, commanding in every direction views that for sheer magnificence are hardly to be equalled. Situated on a spur of the Laengenberg, in a district well known for the grandeur of the scenery, this ancient family estate is still one of the most interesting in Switzerland. From the castle may be seen the Jura in the north, the Emmental, the Rigi, the Pilatus, and other mountains surrounding Lucerne in the east, and looking southward one enjoys an unusual view of the Alps, with the Jungfrau, the Eiger, and the Moench behind the Lake of Thun. Besides such grandeur on all sides, the estate is within easy reach of Bern; less than half an hour is required to go from the center of that city to this entrancing spot.

The manor of Burgistein was founded by the Chevalier Jordan von Thoune (Thun), who bought the estate from the Cloister of Interlaken in 1260 and built a castle and fortress on an isolated and rocky hill. Jordan von Thoune was one of the outstanding men of his time and was closely related to the Counts of Kyburg. His uncle Henri III of Thoune was Bishop of Basle. Jordan's son, bearing the same first name, changed the family name to Burgistein, probably in 1266, and established himself permanently in the castle. Jordan II was Austria's loyal friend, and therefore an unforgivable enemy of Bern.

The family's political standing remained unchanged, and Jordan III also was a staunch partisan of the feudal party in its opposition to Bern. He probably organized the noblemen's coalition against Bern, which was the most active and liberty-loving town in the country. Although he did not take part in the battle of Laupen (1336), it was well known in the distressed town that he would rejoice over Bern's defeat in this unequal war. After the hard won victory of Laupen, Bern's army went immediately to Burgistein to slay its owner and to destroy the castle. Ryffly, the soldier who killed Jordan III, was honored by the erection of a fountain still to be seen in Bern.

Unlike most ancient manorial estates in Switzerland and other parts of Europe, Burgistein has maintained ownership of its surrounding territory, and has in addition to a number of mountain sides and extensive woodlands, one of the largest farms in the canton.

As before noted, the founder of the Burgistein branch of the family was L'Avoyer Emmanuel de Graffenried, Seigneur de Bellrive et de Vallamand, son of His Excellency L'Avoyer Anton de Graffenried, Seigneur de Carrouge

et de Corcelles, Co-Seigneur de Mezieres, and his wife, Ursule de Moulin.

The estate of Burgistein was vested with feudal rights until 1846, when all judicial rights were taken over by the State.

The castle as it now appears was built in the 16th century, and has been altered from time to time. The east building contains a noteworthy hall with a Renaissance ceiling of the 16th century. A steep alley leads from one of the farm houses to a large terrace looking toward the Swiss Alps. From the terrace may be counted forty-two churches and villages in the surrounding country. The west building, which takes the place of the old tower, is now the residence of the owners, while the east building is occupied by employees who guard and care for the property. The old moat which protected the former fortress may still be seen.

Burgistein is now owned by the brothers Albrecht and Walther de Graffenried. They inherited it from their father, Franz Albrecht de Graffenried, who was born June 1, 1857, and married Marie Juistina Bertha de Tscharner, daughter of Chief Justice Karl Beat Rudolph de Tscharner and his wife, Maria Julie Louise de Wyttenbach. The co-owners, Albrecht and Walther, are outstanding business men and bankers in Bern. Albrecht, a member of the Swiss bar, has been President of the Burgergemeinde of Bern and has two sons, one a lawyer and the other a doctor. Walther also has two lovely children.

The present owners of this old family estate are very hospitable and are always glad to have members and friends of the family visit and become acquainted with the castle and its surroundings.

Albrecht was born at Muri on April 18th, 1892, and married Ottilie Mary Henzi on July 9th, 1925. Of their two sons, Bernard Albrecht, the lawyer, was born September 20th, 1926, and Peter Rolf, the doctor, was born on August 8th, 1929. Walther was born at Bern on June 27th, 1901, and married Jeanne Adrienne Broquet on January 19th, 1942. Their daughter Helene Isabelle was born January 4th, 1943, and their son Rolf André on July 30th, 1945.



Burgistein Castle.



Burgistein Castle. View from a distance.



The Clock Tower.



The Main Tower.



The Court with the Pool.



The Castle Court at Burgistein.



An old Engraving of Burgistein Castle.



A stained glass Window at Burgistein Castle.



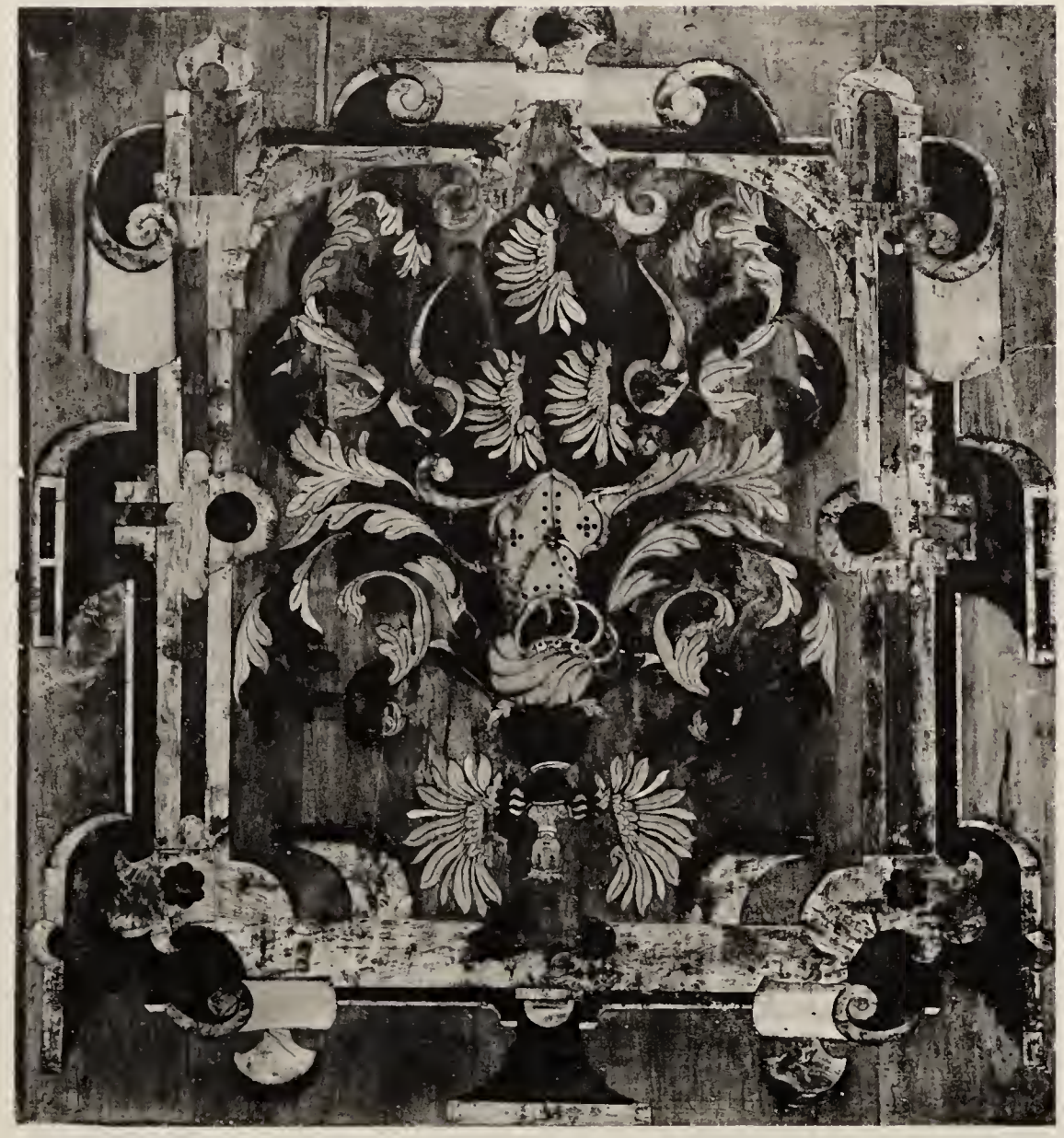
A side view of Burgistein Castle.



The view from the Porch.



A stained glass Window at Burgistein Castle.



An old Carving at Burgistein Castle.



The Spinning Room at Burgistein Castle.



A Fireplace at Burgistein Castle bearing the date 1570.



A Woodburning Stove at Burgistein Castle.







Three interior views at No. 6 Sidlerstrasse, Bern, the former home of Colonel Baron Victor de Graffenried and now the home of his son the Honorable Egbert, Ministre Plenipotentiaire.

Chateau Laengmoos

Unlike some ancestral homes and castles in Switzerland, Laengmoos is a comfortable, homelike dwelling, well adapted to year-round occupancy. This interesting and attractive estate was owned and occupied by René Rudolph de Graffenried, Esq., and his family. There they have always held open house to their many friends and relatives, giving all a cordial reception. René Rudolph was before his retirement a prominent lawyer in Bern and a Colonel in the Swiss Army, who once commanded the Third Army Division. (See a separate article herein which concerns him and his two sons.)

Laengmoos is most fortunately situated between two beautiful valleys, that of the Aare, embellished by the sparkling waters from the Bernese Alps (which flow in the bed of the river of the same name) on one side, and the valley of the Guerbe on the other. Lying about half way between the historic old city of Bern and the thriving military town of Thun, Laengmoos enjoys many geographical advantages, being but a short distance, also, from the beautiful Lake of Gerzensee and the village of the same name, as well as from that world famous tourist center the Bernese Oberland. The village of Gerzensee has been described as among the most beautiful in the Canton of Bern. It has two well known castles, an old and a new one, which in bygone days were at various times inhabited by members and relatives of the de Graffenried family, most notably those from Bern representing the government in that district. The name Laengmoos (which means "long marsh") is of geological significance since the entire district was in the distant past entirely covered by ice of Alpine glacial origin. Gerzensee (meaning Lake of Gerzen), with all of its beauty, is said to be a remnant of a glacial lake.

The country surrounding Laengmoos is considered by many to be one of the most fascinating spots in Switzerland; certainly everyone enjoys the charming views to be had from this old estate, whether that towards the valley of the Guerbe, that of the valley of the Aare, or the prospect of the majesty of the Alps.

Pleasant views also may be had of the Stockhornette, the Niesen, the Emmenthal, and many others.

Laengmoos contains twelve spacious rooms, all well appointed. They house many family heirlooms: interesting old pieces of furniture, portraits, old silverware, and the like. In front of the house there is a beautiful and well landscaped lawn, at the end of which is a pavilion; also included in the estate is a sizeable amount of rich black earth of a very fertile character. As the climate is unusually mild, there is no lack of fruit, such as apples, cherries, pears, and plums. In some well protected corners one may even find semi-tropical plants and rare plants of various species. The estate contains

two small lakes, one artificial, the other natural, each embellished with fountains. The park-like woodlands, the excellent farms and the fine vegetable gardens, the large number of bushes and wide variety of trees and ornamental shrubbery, and the pervading atmosphere of warmth and comfort, remind one of some of the famous old estates in England or, in America, of colonial Virginia. But this is not surprising, as former owners of Laengmoos lived for a long time in England and acquired a deep affection for the English art of rural landscaping as well as for English culture.

It was in the year 1813 that the existing residence at Laengmoos was constructed by an architect named Elisaeus von Bueren. In recent years the present owners have completed an extensive modernization.

When Prince Napoleon, later Emperor Napoleon III of France, was attending the famous officers' training course conducted by the Swiss army at nearby Thun, while exercising with his battery in the region, he made a mistake in his aim and an artillery shell fired by him struck Laengmoos. Fortunately the damage done was not extensive.

This entire estate is a practical one, and is conducted on scientific principles. The unusual fertility of the soil has been maintained and much produce is garnered annually, while the extensive forests have been managed according to the best principles of silviculture, all under a comprehensive plan prepared by a skilled engineer.



The Fumoir at Chateau Laengmoos.



Chateau Laengmoos. Façade.



Chateau Laengmoos. Aerial view.













Six views of Chateau Laengmoos.



Chateau Tinterin, near Fribourg, former home of Baron and Baroness Leo de Graffenried.

Worb Castle

Written *circa* 1910 by MARY CLARE de GRAFFENRIED (1849-1921).

Worb is interesting as a typical Swiss village castle. From under its wide eaves peer out the windows of two low stories and attic, all protected from the heavy snow by the steep tiles that easily shed the weight of it. The adjacent homes are built close to one another. Nearby are the buildings belonging to a flour mill, formerly only large enough to supply the needs of the castle, but now increased in capacity and a source of profit to the owners. Circling this group, the road leads by a sudden curve to a commanding plateau from which the eye takes in the whole magic range of icy peaks—the Jungfrau and others in the near foreground, a majestic mass of splendid peaks standing as it were within one's very reach. Verily, they builded well, those ancient lords and gentlemen who laid on every height by river, lea and mountain chain, the stones of their vast fortressed homes. One likes to imagine that some gentler emotion than pride in an impregnable position dictated the choice of these ever beautiful old sites—that reverence for the loveliness of nature counted for as much as expediency in determining where the penates should rest. Especially it is interesting to fancy what were the thoughts of those cunning architects in the face of a grand panorama such as this Worb hill-top commands. How the changing aspects of the wonderful range must have appealed to their spirit, how the love of it must have been drawn in with every hour of sunshine and clear vision! Such a view constitutes an actual tie between the founder of a great manor and the descendants who live in it. His purposes, his ideas, are interpreted to them by the promptings of their own hearts in the presence of the phases of nature he loved above all others. They come close to him across the ages. On how many generations, struggling, loving, moiling and moaning, have these snowy monarch peaks looked down; and how calm they are, how unchanged by all the insensate protests or wild appeals of man!

Face to face with the Jungfrau stand three square towers, the oldest dating from the 12th century. A peaked tiled roof surmounts them, flanked by small turrets at the angles. Like slits in the thick walls are a few little leaded windows, whose position denotes three stories within. On the outer rampart, beneath the towers where the steep declivity made a moat unnecessary, a graveled walk now winds, and against the wall are flattened out the peach, the pear, the fig, thrusting forth their arms in protest at being so ignominiously hampered and twisted out of semblance to their kind. In front of the first tower is the disused moat, spanned by what was once a bridge but is

now a causeway, and on either hand two gateways are also transformed from defensive outworks to ivy-grown entrances. Over the inner gateway is a crest. Within is a court formed by the three towers on the right and a more modern chateau on the left, the domestic offices closing the quadrangle. Nor are the original fortifications of the old castle lost or its character sacrificed even by the long chateau, since this building seems to have grown up at different times on the ancient outer wall and thus overhangs the moat, now a beautiful terrace and gardens, all looking up at the Alps. The third and smallest, and evidently the oldest, tower was formerly disconnected from the two others until the present owner filled up the space with buildings.

In the rude times from which the towers date, stately ceremonial made up for the lack of domestic comfort; and though the only stairway in the towers is one of worn stone, narrow and winding, at one of the angles, yet on each of the three floors is one fine apartment, with noble oak ceiling, carved stone mantels and lintels. Adjoining the first floor, in an annex or projection to the tower, is a chamber that was evidently once a chapel, its big east windows deeply recessed. The ceiling here is of curious pattern, painted black and white, and very old. The windows of this tower look on the ever glorious Alps. The middle tower consists also of three grand rooms, the lowest paneled and ceiled with oak. Connected with this is the old kitchen, whose fireplace would verily hold an ox, but whose chimney is a little opening against the roof barely a foot square. Whither went the smoke in the days of feast and wassail? How were the big stone rooms heated, one wonders. In which dwelt my lady and her maidens while her lord went forth to the fray?

In later years, along toward the 17th and 18th centuries, as times grew more peaceful, my lady was provided with a new home—the chateau modeled on the French, which surmounted the ancient wall. This had a number of rooms placed side by side, and joined by a passageway that overlooked the court. This is now a beautiful suite, hung as it were above the village and cultivated fields, and commanding an unbroken prospect to the Alps.

It was the present mistress of the old estate, which has long since passed into other hands, who exhibited its treasures to the scion of the de Graffenried's, on a pilgrimage to the home of that nomadic ancestor whose exploits in America form such a thrilling chapter in colonial history. When beaten and discouraged, the Landgrave of Carolina returned to Switzerland, never more to see America; it was, as he says in his diary, to the vineyards of the family in the Canton of Vaud that he betook himself; but finding none of his relatives, he repaired to Bern and thence to Worb, where, in honorable

retirement, the rest of his life was spent. A feud of long standing with his father embittered their residence under the same roof—a feud which owed its origin to the love of both for the same woman. Both widowers, old Anthony wooed and won the woman his son wished to marry; and since the disappointment hurried him off to England and thence with his Palatines and Swiss to America, it was hardly possible that, on his return from North Carolina, he could live peaceably in the castle with his ex-inamorata and present step-mother. So, tradition has it, there was erected, about a quarter of a mile from the castle, and in a beautiful grove fronting the Alps, a second chateau, bearing the arms of the de Graffenrieds above the portal. It is most likely that the son lived there, and the father at the castle until, at 90 years old, he died; and at last Christopher inherited the estate and title.

* * *



Worb Castle.

WORB CASTLE

Ancestral Home of the Landgrave

The following is taken from the New Bern, N. C., *Sun-Journal* of November 30th, 1949:

Worn with age, Worb Castle where Christopher de Graffenried, Landgrave of Carolina and the founder in 1710 of New Bern, was born, has a long and eventful story to tell; of merry-making and of deep grief; of birth and of death; of war and peace; indeed the whole cycle of life and all of its multitude of changes and vicissitudes through centuries of human evolution. In its massiveness it yet stands on a pastoral mountainside, near Bern, a monument to history, and a constant reminder to all who observe it of the ceaseless uncertainty of all life.

It is difficult for those of us who are obsessed by the speeding technocracy of the new world to fully sense the five centuries, and more, of history with which this august estate is pregnant, having, as it does, its origin in such a remote period that there no longer remains a written record thereof. The renowed Swiss historian, Mulinen, states that it was the seat of an "honorable race" even before the Dukes of Zähringen became rulers of this area. However, it is chronicled that in the year 1146 when a prominent citizen invested his property in the Mary Church of Frienisberg the dedication ceremony was held at the Court of Worb, being conducted by no less a dignitary than the historically famous Duke Conrad. Yet the de Graffenried family was not established in Switzerland until 1191, and it was not until the year 1600 that Abraham de Graffenried, eighth son of Anton (1545-1612), became co-owner of Worb through his marriage to the Ursule de Diesbach whose forefathers were in ownership of the property for years prior thereto. One of the antecedents was Nicholas de Diesbach, son of Loys, whom a noted Swiss writer describes as "one of our great men of the past." It was Nicholas, it is said, who erected the chapel.

On the death of Anton de Graffenried in 1730, his son Christopher the Landgrave, inherited a life estate in the Lordship of a smaller castle built by his father for him on the estate of Worb, but he did not remain long in that position, for as stated in the history of the family written in 1925 by one of the Landgrave's descendants, the founder of the American branch had already begun to feel the telling effects of an unusually eventful life.

High had been his ambitions, and great his expectations in his younger days, but he now felt that his life had been a failure, and sad and disconsolate, he little realized what great things his efforts were to eventually bring forth.

In 1740 he felt it necessary to be entirely relieved of the care of work and he, therefore, transmitted the lordship to his son, Franz Ludwig. From this point on, the venerable Landgrave began to fail very fast, and after a pitiful and sorrowful old age, not so long after his 82nd birthday in 1743, he passed meekly and quietly away. Without ceremony or pomp, he was laid to rest with his ancestors in the choir of the family church at Worb, where his remains still lie to ever remind us of the astounding story of one of the most famous men of his times, and one who, in spite of his disappointments, built far better than he knew. What a pity, indeed, it was that the Almighty Father did not allow him to remain long enough to enjoy the success of his colony, his city, and his descendants in the great Ameri-

can Continent! "Certainly coming years, with their greater fullness of knowledge will deal more fairly with Baron de Graffenried than the past has done, and the justification he so much desired, though late, will be fully rendered."

In 1759 Emanuel, his grandson, erected a monument at Worb in Christopher's memory, on which may be seen the following inscription:

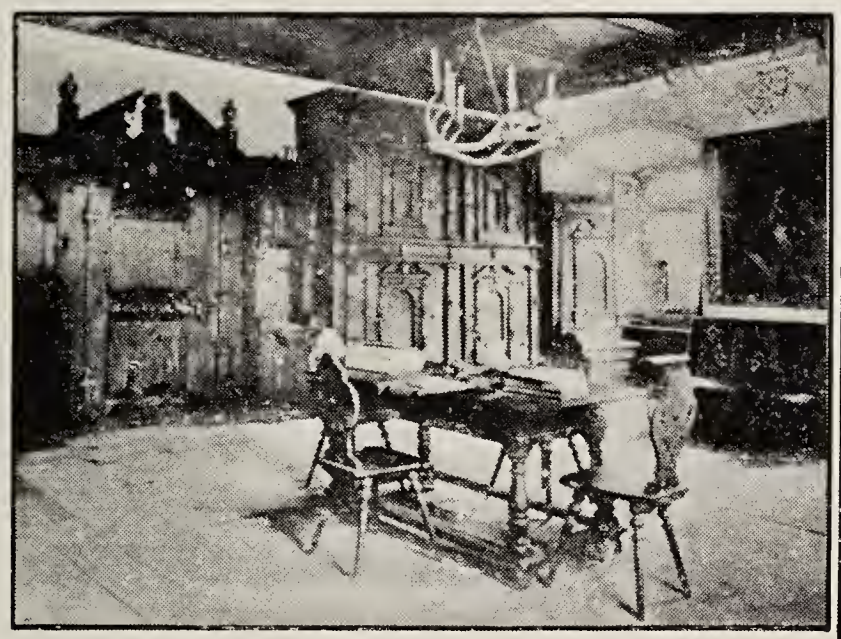
Hic jacet vir clarus
Christophorus a Graffenried
Ducentum vir Reipublicae Bernensis
Summa cum laude praefecturae
Ebrodunensis defunctus,
Civis Londini
Eques ordinis solis aurei
Conditor urbis Bernae novae in Carolina sitae
Landgravius in Carolina factus ab
Anna Magnae Britanniae regina
Dominus Wikhartswyl et Trim-
stein aetatis suae LXXXII

The original castle was destroyed and rebuilt ages ago, and numerous changes and additions have, from time to time, been made in the estate.

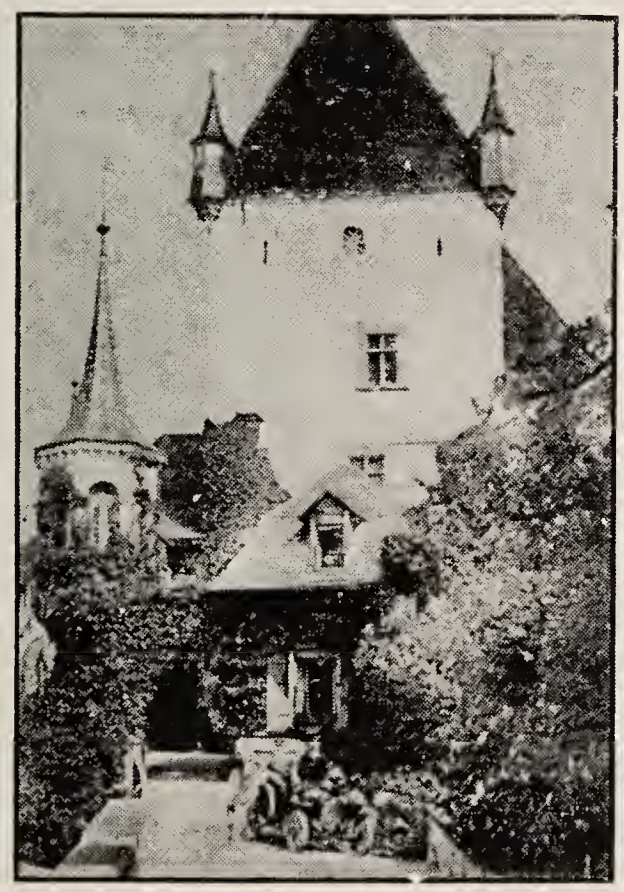
Referring to olden times, Mulinen states that the furnishings of the castle were complete; all the halls, rooms and alcoves were well equipped with the necessary furniture and investments; many chests and cupboards held fine linens, clothes, fabrics and weaves of domestic and foreign make; the armory was replete with old spears, armor, side-arms and other weapons common to the time; well guarded in the treasury were more than a dozen silver beakers, some of them the products of the deft hands of the old masters of Ausberg. There were bowls reminiscent of the war booty taken from Burgundy, tall goblets, saltcellars, compote dishes, among which was here and there a piece of old French workmanship standing out strangely against the handicraft of the children of the Renaissance. Other silverware for daily use stood in an ancient hand-carved wooden case on the buffet, and there were everywhere to be seen the engraved arms of the owners or of those who had donated these treasures; they were engraved in silver, enameled, carved or woven, according to the respective materials. On the tables of the old mansion one would delight in seeing beautiful scarfs and covers, among them here and there a piece of heathen origin. There was no scarcity of good furniture either, for there were arm chairs, large old fashioned chairs, exotic chairs, long heavy tables, small tables (on one of which there was an ancient Bible illuminated and printed by Froschauer), a chessboard table, a computing table; and the walls here and there were adorned by maps and family portraits. In one room there hung the ancient family clock, in those times still a luxury. From the ceiling of the reception room hung the jagged antlers of the enormous chandelier. The entire interior of the castle was rendered colorful and mysterious by the exotic shadows of the stained-glass windows. Truly, who could not be satisfied here.

The castle is not now owned by the de Graffenrieds and no member of the family now resides there.











VIEWS OF WORB CASTLE



Worb Castle in 1662 as shown by an old painting in the Museum of History in Bern.



Worb Castle as seen from Worb Village.



The Tower at Worb Castle.



An old etching of Worb Castle.



The New or Small Castle at Worb built for the Landgrave by his Father after the return of the Landgrave from the New World.

WORB CHURCH

From a New Bern, N. C., newspaper of 1926.

Worb Church, quaint and old, has for more than two hundred years been one of the places of interest to visitors to the small but picturesque village of the same name and lying but a short distance from Bern, the attractive capital of the Swiss Republic. The church, Worb Village, and the vicinity are an interesting link in the chain of American Colonial history. Worb Village was the family seat of the de Graffenried family for many years, and Worb Castle was owned and occupied by this family from 1600 to 1792 and was the birthplace of the famous Christopher de Graffenried, Baron of Bernburg and Landgrave of Carolina, who founded New Bern. Here also, after his trying experiences in America, the Baron spent his latter days, and upon his death in Switzerland in 1743, his remains were laid at rest under the peaceful shadow of Worb Church.

The inroads of time, peaceful though they may have been, have made necessary extensive structural repairs to the church, and the Board of Vestry has very kindly suggested to the American descendants of Baron Christopher de Graffenried that a new memorial window to the memory of the Baron would be acceptable to the congregation. The window is now in course of construction and photographs thereof have been sent to New Bern. It is very handsome in general conception and attractive in every detail. In the center of the window is pictured the family shield with the insignia taken from the Landgrave's seal used by him on all official documents in North Carolina. The family crest is on the helmet, and back of the shield and rest is an attractively draped purple robe suggesting the Order of the Purple Ribbon, of which the Baron was a member. Rays of sunshine emanating from the shield, suggest the Order of Sunshine, of which he was also a member. In the upper left hand corner is an excellent reproduction of old Worb Castle where the Landgrave was born and in the upper right hand corner a reproduction, as near as may be, of the ship on which the Landgrave is supposed to have crossed from the old world to the new. At the bottom of the window on a tablet appears the following inscription:

To the Memory of the most noble Lord:
Christopher de Graffenried
Landgrave of Carolina, Baron of Bernburg
Lord of Worb, Wickartswyl and Trimstein
Founder of New Bern
Honorary citizen of London
Master of Arts at Cambridge
1661-1743
Erected by one of his Descendants in America
Thomas P. de Graffenried
1926

* * *









Four views of Worb Church.



Stained Glass Window at Worb Church in Memory of the Landgrave. Erected by one of his descendants in America.

The following historical notes are by Baron Helmuth de Graffenried of Nidau, Switzerland, on the following ancient castles and chateaux in Switzerland which were either owned or officially occupied by the de Graffenried family: GOTTSTATT, NIDAU, BÜMPLITZ (BIMPLITZ), BLONAY (BLONAI), HOLLIGEN, CARROUGE, ALLMENDINGEN, CHIVRON AND ST. TRYPHON, ENGELBERG, GERZENSEE, KERSATZ, KIESEN, AND BELLERIVE.

* * *

GOTTSTATT CASTLE

Formerly a monastery, Gottstatt Castle was taken over by the State and Republic of Bern after the Reformation and was placed in use as the official residence of the Governor (Landvogt), the following two members of the de Graffenried family having been Governors-resident of Gottstatt:

(1) Friedrich de Graffenried (1680-1728), whose grandfather, Hieronimus, was a brother of Baron Christopher de Graffenried's grandfather, Christop. Friedrich, was the son of Friedrich de Graffenried (1645-1706), and his wife, Katharina, nee Willading. The first mentioned Friedrich married Anne Margret Lerber.

(2) Gottfried de Graffenried (1694-1761) was the son of Anton, the brother of Emmanuel, founder of the Burgistein branch. Gottfried was also Baron of Kiesen and married Maria Elizabeth Thormann. (See notes herein on Burgistein Castle, and the *History of the de Graffenried Family).* Gottfried's father, Anton de Graffenried, was the owner of Bellerive. His wife was Maria Magdalena. (See illustration herein of the beautiful memorial plate in the Church of Gottstatt. In the same church there is also a memorial plate recalling the memory of Esther, daughter of Albrecht de Graffenried, Governor of Nidau.)



Gottstatt Castle, and surrounding territory, as shown by an old painting in the Museum of History in Bern.



Memorial at Gottstatt Castle to Baron Anton de Graffenried.



View of a room at Gottstatt Castle showing a memorial with the de Graffenried Coat-of-Arms.



Gottstatt Castle today.

NIDAU

This magnificent castle is situated at the end of the Lake of Bienne, about 20 miles from Bern and close to the city of Bienne. Bienne is the centre of the Swiss watch industry. Four members of the de Graffenried family have been delegated to Nidau as Governors of the Canton and Republic of Bern and lived in this castle. The four members were:

(1) Christoph de Graffenried (1603-1687) of the Worb branch, grandfather of Baron Christopher de Graffenried, Landgrave of Carolina and Founder of New Bern. His father was Abraham de Graffenried, and his mother was Ursula de Diesbach. He was married three times: 1, to Anne de Mulinen, who was his wife when he was in Nidau; 2, to Barbara Ougspurger; 3, to Margaret Tscharner. He had a son, Samuel, who died accidentally when 13 years old by falling into the Aare River near the Castle of Nidau.

(2) Albrecht de Graffenried (1629-1702), son of Anton, Schultheiss of Bern, and Ursula de Moulin. His brother Anton was the founder of the branch of Villars. Baron Christopher's great-grandfather, Abraham, was the brother of Albrecht's grandfather Anton. Albrecht was married to Esther Dexelhofer and was the owner of the Castle of Carrouge.

(3) Franz Niklaus de Graffenried (1698-1766), of the branch of Johann Rudolf, (1505-1557). This branch became extinct in 1909, with Franz Ludwig Rudolf Arnold de Graffenried the last male member. His father was Brandolf de Graffenried, his mother Katharina Zehender. He was married to Maria Anne Thormann.

(4) Emmanuel de Graffenried (1732-1780) of the branch of Worb, was a grandson of Baron Christopher. He left no children. Emmanuel was co-owner of Worb, Trimstein, and Wickartswyl. He was married three times: 1, to Anna Katharina Kirchberger; 2, to Maria Otth, at the same time he was *Landvogt* in Nidau; 3, to Katharina de Graffenried.

At the present time the Castle Nidau is owned by the Canton of Bern. In this connection attention is also called to the article herein on Jean Jacques Rousseau and Emmanuel de Graffenried. See also *The de Graffenried Name in Literature,* pp.5 to 8.

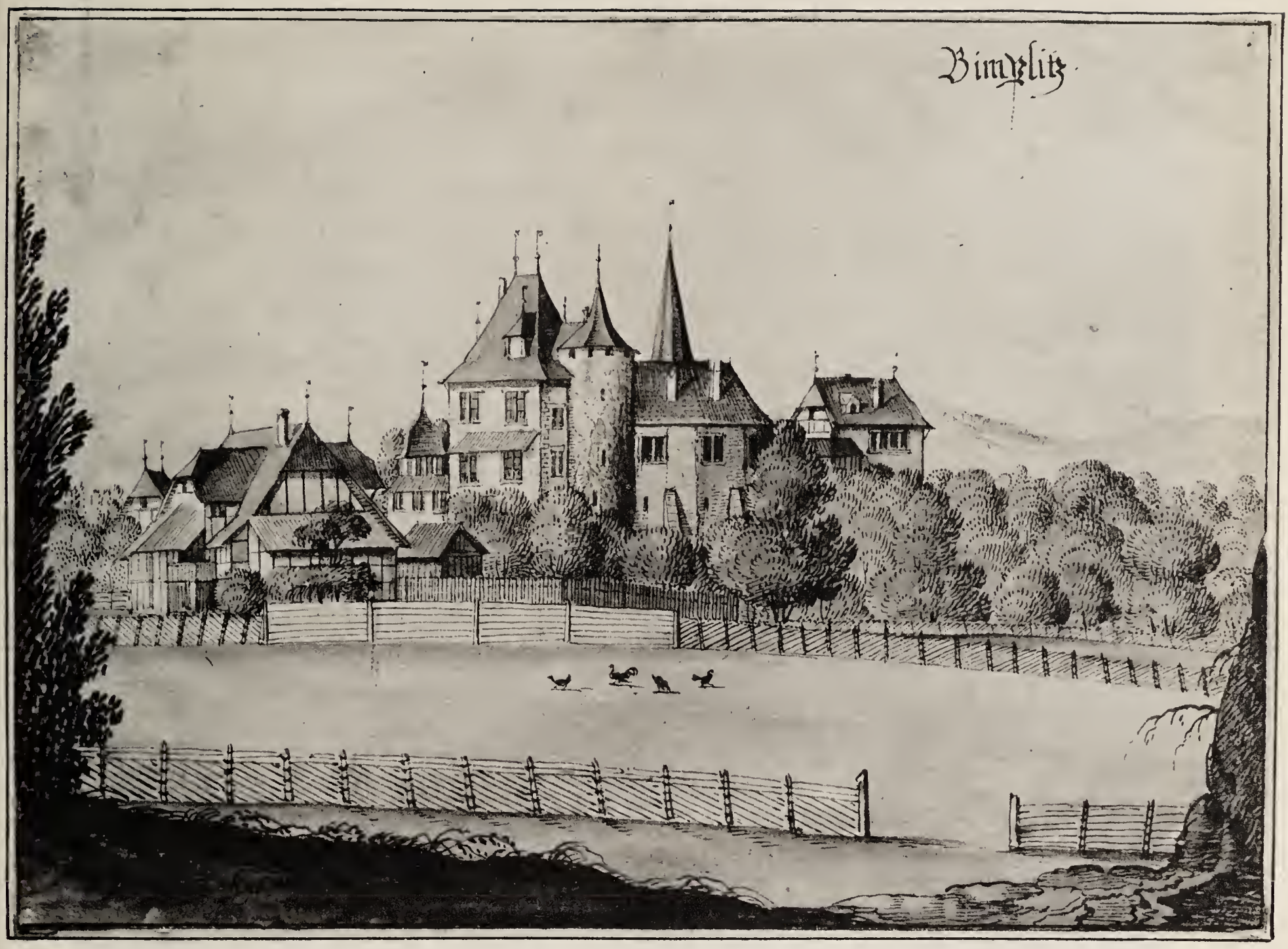


Castle Nidau.





Two views of Castle Nidau.



Chateau Bümplitz.

BÜMPLITZ

Bümplitz is situated very close to Bern, today practically within the limit of the city. In the early times Bümplitz used to be the Court of the King of Burgundy. After King Rudolf III of Burgundy, Bümplitz was owned by the so-called "Deutschordenshaus" of Köniz near Bern. In 1783 Johann Rudolf de Graffenried, of the branch of Johann Rudolf, married Louise Elizabeth de Sturler, the owner and Baroness of Bümplitz. Through this marriage Johann Rudolf became himself Baron of Bümplitz. He died in 1823 and Bümplitz was then sold. Johann Rudolf was a colonel in the Bernese Army. When the French Revolutionery troups attacked Bern in 1798, they were defeated by de Graffenried's troops.

BLONAY

In 1750 Franz Rudolf de Graffenried (1729-1790), a member of the branch of Burgistein, purchased the Barony of Blonay (Freiherrschaft) from Phillipp de Blonay. Franz Rudolf was the third son of Emmanuel de Graffenried and Margarethe de Werdt. Emmanuel was Baron of Gerzensee. Franz Rudolf was married to Salome de Diesbach. After his death, Blonay was taken over by his only son Emmanuel Franz Rudolf de Graffenried, who was for many years an officer in the Swiss Guard of the King of France. After the Revolution, in 1806, he had to sell the Barony of Blonay to Phillippe de Blonay, the grandson of the former owner.



Chateau Blonay.







Three views of Chateau Blonay.

HOLLIGEN

Holligen is situated within the middle of a Bernese suburb. The so-called "Weyerschloss zu Hollanden" was originally probably a part of the large King's Court of Bümplitz, also very near to Bern. Holligen was at one time lent by King Rudolf III of Burgundy to several noblemen of the court.

In 1532 Holligen was purchased by Niklaus de Graffenried, Governor of Schenkenberg and Aigle, member of the Sovereign Council, Lord Banneret, from Hans Rudolf Hetzel von Lindnach.

In 1541 Niklaus sold Holligen to his son Peter de Graffenried, Governor of Romainmotier and Yverdon, member of the Sovereign Council and also Baron of Chivron and of Muhleren. After Peter's death in 1562, Holligen was taken over by his son, Anton de Graffenried, Baron of Chivron, Governor of Aarwangen and Saanen, member of the Sovereign Council, and Lord Banneret. Anton sold Holligen to Hans Rudolf Tillier. Today Holligen is owned by the Von Mutach, a Bernese family.



Castle Holligen, near Bern, as it was in 1669. From an old painting in the Museum of History in Bern.

CARROUGE

Situated in the Canton of Vaud, near Ollon, Carrouge was part of the Barony of Vulliens and was in the possession of several families: de Blonay, Lenzburg, Meyer of Fribourg; and in the beginning of the 17th century, it was owned by the family de Moulin. In 1620 Anton de Graffenried married Ursula de Moulin, the daughter of Franz de Moulin, Baron of Carrouge, and received by this marriage the Barony of Carrouge with the Communities (Gerichtsberkeiten) of Montagny, Corcelles, Borriaux, Cullayes, and Mezieres-le-Jorat. In 1651 Anton de Graffenried was elected Schultheiss of Bern, the highest position the State of Bern could offer. After his death the Barony was taken over by his son Albrecht de Graffenried, Governor in Nidau. Then Carrouge was owned by the two sons of Albrecht, Albrecht and Franz Ludwig de Graffenried. Albrecht in 1698 was Mayor of Thoune, and Franz Ludwig de Graffenried (1711) Governor of Schenkenberg. The part owned by Albrecht was inherited by his son Franz Ludwig de Graffenried, who sold his part of the Barony to his uncle Franz Ludwig and to his aunt Susanna Elizabeth, widow of his uncle Friedrich.

Franz Ludwig de Graffenried, then owner of the whole Barony, left the estate to the son of his brother Friedrich, Franz Ludwig, Governor of Wangen. After Franz Ludwig's death, the Barony went to his daughter Susanna Maria, who in 1771 married Bernhard Andreas Isaac de Diesbach, who thereby became Baron of Carrouge.

ALLMENDINGEN

Situated about eight miles from Bern on the main road to the Bernese Oberland, Allmendingen was originally owned by the Monastery of Interlaken, but after the Reformation it was appropriated by the State of Bern. In 1569 a part of it was purchased by Niklaus de Graffenried (1530-1580) of the branch of Johann Rudolf. Early in the 17th century Niklaus purchased also the second part of Allmendigen. The whole domain then came into the ownership of Niklaus' son Kasper, who was at the same time owner of Gerzensee. Kasper left Allmendingen to his two sons Johann Jakob and Johann Ulrich. When Johann Ulrich's daughter Barbara was married to Albrecht de Graviseth, her father gave her Allmendingen. Now Allmendingen is owned by the widow of Mr. Steck-d'Erlach, formerly an executive of the aluminum industry of Switzerland. The illustration shown herein is a reproduction of a painting by Albrecht Kauw, showing Allmendingen as it was in 1676. Since then the house has been rebuilt, and Allmendingen is



Allmendingen Castle in 1676. From a painting at the Museum of History in Bern.

today one of the loveliest domains near Bern. Over the entrance to the existing castle there still appears the de Graffenried coat-of-arms and also the date 1607, thus indicating that it was Kasper de Graffenried who was the builder.

CHIVRON AND ST. TRYPHON

In 1541 Niklaus de Graffenried, Lord of Holligen and also Lord Banneret, purchased the Barony of Chivron from Niklaus de Chivron. The Barony is situated near Aigle in the Canton of Vaud. In 1544 Niklaus de Graffenried was a part owner of the Barony and of St. Tryphon, which he had purchased from Anne de Sostion. After his death this estate went to his sons Johann Rudolf and Peter. Johann Rudolf, who was Lord Banneret and Governor of Saanen, sold his share to his brother Peter, Governor of Romainmotier and Yverdon, and Baron of Holligen and Muhleren. Anton de Graffenried, who was Baron of Holligen, Governor of Aarwangen and also Lord Banneret, became the owner of Chivron and St. Tryphon upon the death of Peter. Upon Anton's death, the estates were inherited by his son Abraham, Governor of Romainmotier, who was killed in 1620 in the famous battle of Tirano. Johann Rudolf de Graffenried, Governor of Chillon Castle, then became Baron of Chivron and St. Tryphon, and upon his death in 1679, his two daughters Katharina and Johanna sold Chivron to the city of Aigle.

ENGELBERG

Engelberg, favorably situated on the lake of Bienne, was originally a vineyard owned by the monastery of Engelberg, located near Lucerne. Karl de Graffenried, son of Emmanuel Baron of Burgistein, purchased Engelberg in 1815 and remained the owner thereof for some twenty-seven years, after which he sold the estate to two merchants of Bienne.





Gerzensee Castle.

GERZENSEE

Gerzensee, owned today by Mrs. Losinger, is about fifteen miles from Bern. In 1607 it was purchased from Bernhard de Wattenwyl by Kasper de Graffenried, Baron of Allmendingen. This Barony is classified as a *Twing-Herrshaft,* which is to say that the Barons of Gerzensee had governmental jurisdiction—"Twing und Bann." Kasper, of the branch of Johann Rudolf, was a member of the Sovereign Council, Governor of Baden and in 1602 Mayor of Thun. After his death, his son Franz Ludwig, Governor of Nyon and Yverton and also a member of the Sovereign Council, came into possession of Gerzensee, but upon the death of Franz Ludwig the estate was sold to a Mr. Ambuhl. In 1722 Emmanuel de Graffenried, a member of the Burgistein branch and Governor of Habsbourg, purchased Gerzensee from Isaak de Steiger. Upon Emmanuel's death in 1737 the estate was inherited by his son Franz Anton, who in turn devised it to his son Franz, a brillant officer in the service of the King of France. Franz de Graffenried was honored by the decoration of the Lilienorden. In 1813 he sold Gerzensee to Colonel Karl Emmanuel Von Erlach.

Very near to the castle of Gerzensee is to be found the beautiful and extensive estate of Laengmoos, now the home of the widow of Colonel Baron René Rudolf de Graffenried.



The de Graffenried Arms carved in stone at Kersatz Castle.

KERSATZ

This castle is situated near Bern on the road to Belp and Thun. Early in the 18th century, Kersatz was owned by Franz Ludwig Hackbrett, a brilliant officer in the service of the King of Sardinia and the Commander of a Swiss regiment. In 1731 Hackbrett's daughter Magdalena married Franz Ludwig de Graffenried (1699-1761) and by this marriage de Graffenried became Co-Baron of Kersatz with Johann Rudolf von Werdt, but later, in 1741, de Graffenried purchased the share of von Werdt, and upon his death, the estate was inherited by his two sons Abraham and Karl Ludwig Victor de Graffenried. Abraham was an officer of a Swiss regiment in Sardinia, and Karl was an officer in the Bernese army and co-owner of Engelberg. In 1774 the brother sold Kersatz to Bernhard de Graffenried, Governor of Könitz and a member of the Sovereign Council, who later sold it to Emmanuel de Tscharner.





Kiesen Castle in 1671. From a painting in the Museum of History in Bern.

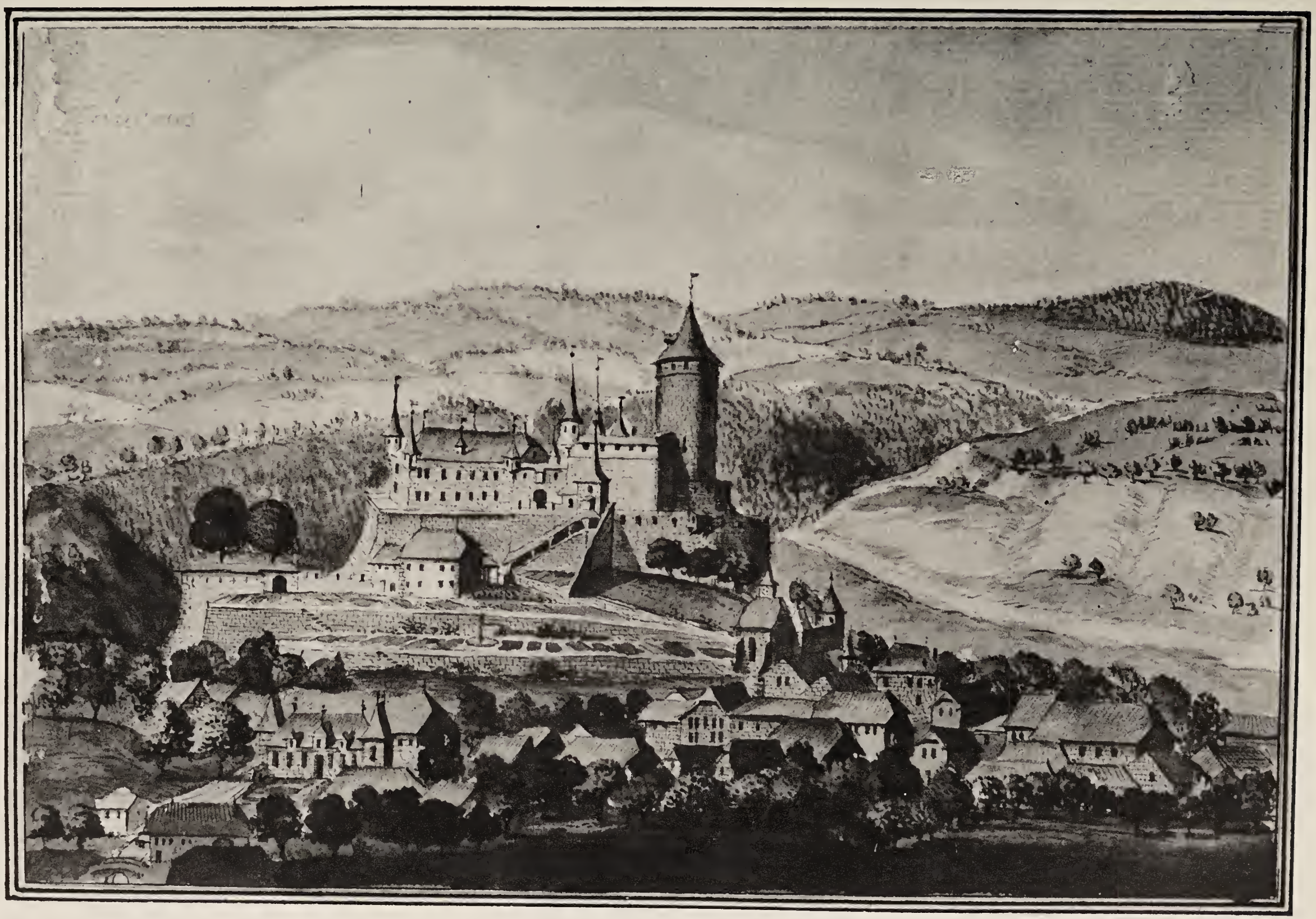
KIESEN

Kiesen is situated about fifteen miles from Bern on the main highway to Thun and the Bernese Oberland. The present castle was built by the Bernese family von Effinger, probably in 1760. Earlier there was a castle erected some time in the 17th century while the estate was in the ownership of Anton d'Erlach, whose daughter Helena married Franz Ludwig de Graffenried, Baron of Gerzensee. Some time later, Gottfried de Graffenried, Governor of Gottstatt and Frutigen, inherited Kiesen from his grandmother's sister Helena de Wattenwyl-de Graffenried, but in 1738 he sold it to Anton von Rodt.

BELLERIVE

Bellerive is beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Murten near the city of Bern and was a part of the Barony of Grandcourt, which also included Gotterd, Salavaux, and Vallaman. In 1708 Governor Emmanuel de Graffenried (1636-1715) purchased Bellerive from the Barons of Gleresse, d'Affry and others. After the Governor's death the property came into the ownership of his son Johann Anton, Governor of Bipp and Lord Banneret. In 1777 Sigismund Emmanuel, son of Johann Anton de Graffenried, sold the Barony to Colonel Bonjour.

* * *



Lucens Castle in the 17th century. It was officially occupied by various members of the de Graffenried Family on a number of occasions. From a painting in the Museum of History in Bern.

TOUR D'AMOUR
A Visit to Family Shrines

What could be more fascinating than a journey to the abodes of our ancestors, where we may tread the same paths they trod, behold the hills, villages and valleys where they lived and thereby better understand their world and their lives? In but a few years we shall be able to say truthfully that the de Graffenried family has flourished in and around the city of Bern for eight full centuries; therefore, it will be proper, as well as convenient, to begin our tour in this, one of the quaintest and most interesting of all Swiss cities. Furthermore, this entire locality is a veritable thesaurus of the family history.

The magnificent Cathedral, being centrally located, offers a convenient starting place. After pausing to admire the grand façade and ornate passage through the main portal, we enter the central nave, looking toward the valley of the winding Aare, where we observe the two beautiful stained glass windows, memorials to the de Graffenried family and bearing its coat-of-arms. In the same nave, also, there is a de Graffenried coat-of-arms dated 1573. In the lateral nave, on the right hand side of the choir, we find a large memorial to the Dukes of Zähringen showing the coats-of-arms of the first families, among them those of the de Graffenrieds. At the left side of the choir, near the grave of the last Advoyer of old Bern, there appear the names of two members of the de Graffenried family among the names of the officers and enlisted men killed in 1798 in the war with France. In addition, there are several chairs with handsome carving of the family arms.

The environs of the Cathedral have long been of interest to tourists. Excellent views from the plaza of parts of the city below, old and quaint streets with covered sidewalks, stalls with a multitude of things to sell, a block of intriguing shops filled with all sorts of curios and *objets d'art,* are but a few of the attractions.

From the Cathedral it is an interesting walk to the Museum of History, now under the care of the son, on the distaff side, of a beloved member of the de Graffenried family. Here there are many things of family interest. Some are moveable and others are fixed, and as some of our most distinguished family portraits have already been moved to the famous Schloss Oberhofen on the shore of charming Lake Thun, near the city of the same name, it might be well to ask the custodian for specific information. Be sure, however, to observe the following: the coat-of-arms on the stairway, stained

glass window with de Graffenried arms, another portrayal of the coat-of-arms in the same window and bearing the date 1794, the de Graffenried arms carved in wood in the Elizabethan room, and various family coats-of-arms in rooms four and five.

Other points of interest to de Graffenreids are the handsome House of Parliament, where so many of our family served their country with distinction; de Graffenriedweg; and nearby, at No. 15 Dapplesweg, the home of Baron Emmanuel de Graffenried-Villars, which is filled with many valuable family heirlooms, including portraits in oil of Baron Christofer the Landgrave, the forefather of the American de Graffenrieds, and his wife; the Frisching and von Wattenwyl house; the Church of the Holy Ghost; the Clock Tower (Zytglogge); the Prison Tower; the residence at No. 6 Sidlerstrasse, the former home of Colonel Baron Victor de Graffenried, now occupied by his son Egbert, Ministre Plenipotentiaire, and his family; the Town Hall erected in 1406; the Nydeg Church; the Kornhaus; and the dozens of beautiful street fountains for which the city is noted.

If it is a beautiful Bernese day and we feel like going places, the early morning finds us on the road to Worb Village, the site of Schloss Worb the birthplace of the Landgrave, founder of New Bern and the American branch. Quite near to this ancestral home is the "New Castle," also called the "Small Castle," built for the Landgrave by his father. It is indeed a lovely chateau. From there we walk to quaint Worb Church with its stained glass windows and memorials to the family. This is where the de Graffenrieds of the Worb branch worshipped for so long.

Before returning to Bern for the night, Trimstein, Rubigen, and Allmendingen may be visited. (See Baron Helmuth's article herein.)

The next day we take off for Thun and Schloss Oberhofen already mentioned, passing on the way through the town of Muri, where lives the famous sportsman Baron Raoul de Graffenried-Villars with his house full of trophies. This part of the trip also gives us the opportunity to see Schloss Gerzensee, purchased by Kasper de Graffenried in 1607, and beautiful Chateau Laengmoos, the home of Colonel Baron René Rudolf de Graffenried. After that we may make short visits to the two former family seats, Kersatz and Belp and then hurry over to one of the most famous castles our family has ever had the good fortune to own, Schloss Burgistein, standing majestically through the ages on the top of a high hill. This castle is filled with a countless number of family heirlooms and other attractive objects, including many of the best family portraits.

After a rewarding half day at beloved Burgistein, we decide on a diver-

sion from family history for a bit of tourism at its very best. This, of course, means that we proceed along the enchanting shores of Lake Thun to Interlaken, a most attractive city which no tourist cares to miss. Here we will find everything needed to delight the visitor: boat trips on the Thunersee and the Brienzersee; mountain climbing on foot, by cable car and by inclined railway, including visits to such fascinating places as Grindenwald, Wengen, Lauterbrunnen; and for the tired traveller a drive along the delightful north shore of the Brienzersee to Sarnen and return. In a day or so we start on an ever-to-be-remembered trip to Montreux, on the shore of the eastern end of the famous Lac Leman, or Lake of Geneva, passing through Spiez, Gstaad, Saanen, Aigle, and the nearby village of Ollon. There we visit Chateau Carrouge, where in 1620 the old Governor Anton de Graffenried and his wife Ursula de Moulin reigned. From Carrouge it is but a short journey to Montreux and Chillon.

CHILLON

Who has not heard of Chillon, said to be the world's most famous castle? Immortalized by the fluent and flowery pen of Lord Byron, and honored by the signatures graven in its ancient stone pillars not only of His Lordship but of Eugene Sue, George Sand, Victor Hugo and others, Chillon has for centuries been the delight of thousands of tourists who came each year to admire and to pay homage to its lasting architectural beauty as well as to "conjure the phantoms of history and the thoughts and aspirations of the builders." Before beginning this inspiring visit, it might be well to fortify ourselves with one or two of the small illustrated guide books found on sale near the entrance, and after entering to join a party with a guide, for this is a large castle with a wealth of tradition and much to see and admire. When we enter the Salle des Armes, the magnificent chamber with the colored coats-of-arms, we will not fail to pay particular attention to the two elegant coats-of-arms of the de Graffenried family with the inscriptions below showing that:

Johann Rudolf de Graffenried was Lord of Chillon for six years, beginning in 1654, and that

Abraham de Graffenried was Lord thereof for the years 1741 to 1746, both inclusive.

The guide informs us that there was a third coat-of-arms and inscription in memory of another of the family, but it is no longer legible. The location is pointed out to us but we find it almost blank.

Montreux pleases us, and we linger to enjoy its beauties. From there

we travel along the delightful lake shore to Vevey and thence to Lausanne, a city with a worldwide reputation as an educational center, where we turn northward to visit Mezieres, Moudon, and Yverdon, the place where Baron Christofer, the founder of New Bern, was Governor before he came to the New World. Now we enjoy another shore drive, this time along the Lac de Neuchatel to Estavayer-le-Lac and then to Payern and Murten, on Lake Murten, to visit Chateau Bellerive. From Lake Murten, an interesting road leads to the enchanting mediaeval city of Fribourg, near which is located exquisite Chateau La Poya, a shining jewel among our many family seats.

It is not a long way from Fribourg to magnificent Schloss Münchenwiler (Villars-les-Moines), one of the most historic places in the Republic, and the former home of Baron Emmanuel de Graffenried-Villars, where was born his son Emmanuel (Manolo), who now lives in New York City.

After less than an hour's ride, we are again in lovely old Bern for a good night's rest before taking the early morning train to Zurich. Just outside of the station at Zurich a well operated bus may be found for a one-half day *tour de ville,* which is well worth while. Returning to the station around lunch time, we hurry from the bus to the rear of the station and to an extensive structure of elegant design and proportion, known as the National Museum, where we have the privilege of viewing one of the most interesting objects of art relating to our family—the world famous Gobelin Tapestry, the design of which reproduces a painting in oil by the renowned Le Brun, depicting Baron Anton de Graffenried as one of the Ambassadors of Switzerland in the renewal, at the Church of Notre Dame in Paris, of the alliance with Louis XIV. This museum also houses other mementos of this occasion.

The beautiful old castle of Jegenstorf, not far from Bern, is now a museum filled with much of interest including excellent portraits in oil of Abraham, 1660-1748; Abraham, 1644-1775; Niklaus, 1634-1698; and Bernard, 1684-1747. These portraits are the property of Baron Emmanuel (Manolo) de Graffenried-Villars.



Three Ancient de Graffenried Family Seals, now in Tryon Palace at New Bern, N. C.





Two views of Chillon Castle.



The Tower and the Bridge at Chillon Castle.



An Interior View at Chillon.



The Salle des Armes at Chillon showing the Arms of several members of the de Graffenried family who were Lords of the Castle and Governors of the Territory.



The Cathedral Square at Bern in 1815.



Chateau Carlepont, Oise, France, owned by Denis Bernard Frédéric de Graffenried-Villars who was created *Baron de l'Empire* by Napoleon III in 1865. In the Patent of Nobility the Baron is described as being domiciled at Carlepont. He was also owner of Castle Münchenwiler (Villars-les-Moines). In World War One Castle Carlepont was completely destroyed by German Artillery Fire.

DRAYTON MANOR ESTATES,

FORMER HOME OF LADY PEEL, WIDOW OF SIR ROBERT PEEL, WHO BEFORE HER MARRIAGE TO HIM WAS MERCEDES, BARONESS DE GRAFFENRIED

Lovers of traditional and picturesque rural England deeply regretted the news in 1926 of the partition and dismemberment of the historic Drayton Manor Estates at Tamworth, Straffordshire, which comprised nearly a thousand acres of rare bucolic charm. Its loss added another to an already heavy list of ancient English manorial estates which have successively succumbed to high death duties and continued and relentless economic pressure.

In Switzerland and America the mansion of Drayton Manor and its magnificent surroundings are more particularly associated with the late Sir Robert Peel and his widow, Lady Mercedes, who was the Baroness de Graffenried before her marriage to Sir Robert. Both families are well known on this side of the Atlantic as well as in Europe. Lady Peel was a sister of the late Baron Raoul de Graffenried, who married Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton of New York, and of Baron Leo de Graffenried, whose widow was Irma Stern, daughter of the late Louis Stern of the same city. Lady Peel's cousin Baron Roland de Graffenried married Dorothy Gould, the daughter of Frank J. Gould and the Princess Vlora. Her Ladyship will also be recalled as the daughter of the Baroness de Barco, in her youth a famous beauty.

Drayton Manor has been a famous dwelling-house from time out of mind. Shaw's *Staffordshire* states that the first manor house was principally of wood and plaster, with a rude old hall, which the Earls of Leicester and Essex frequented. It originally belonged to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and was associated with the powerful family of Bassett. In 1390 it came into the hands of the Staffords, and afterwards to the Earl of Essex, the "Parliamentary General." In 1790 it passed to the Marquis of Weymouth, and with its estates was purchased by Mr., afterward Sir Robert, Peel in 1790. The story was told of the ancient house that in 1578 one Thomas Smythe, whose father William had sold Drayton to Richard Paramore, forcibly took possession and was not dislodged until the sheriff, with a force of 7,000 men, had beaten down part of the building with cannon.

The later manor house (a magnificent stone mansion in the Elizabethan style, with its extensive "Statesmen's Gallery," a noble apartment opening on a spreading lawn and terraces, handsome ceiling with carved and moulded panels, lion figures and ground glass lights, the whole supported by massive marble columns, its unique parquetry flooring inlaid with marble) is but one of the many attractive edifices conceived by Sir Robert Smirke, R. A.,

the noted architect of his day who was employed by Sir Robert Peel, the second Baronet, to reconstruct this ancient dwelling. Drayton Manor House is also well known for the full-length statues of Sir Isaak Newton, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Walter Raleigh, and the famous Pitt, which adorn its roof.

In addition to the commodious mansion, with its 96 rooms and gallery, the estate includes the unusually attractive and excellently landscaped pleasure grounds, many ornate terraces, the famous so-called "American" pool, the Bone Hill Park Golf Links and the well-remembered Auracaria Avenue, not to mention the historic and generally-known Tamworth Castle.

During its possession by the Peel family, the mansion was visited from time to time by many well known persons. In the autumn of 1839, Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, widow of William IV, was a guest there.

In 1843 the late Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Prince Consort and attended by the Duke of Wellington, honored it with her presence.

On December 18th, 1849, King Louis Phillippe came to express his thanks to Sir Robert Peel for his offer to place Drayton Manor at the disposal of Queen Marie Amelia during her illness, and afterwards His Majesty presented Sir Robert with his portrait. Alexander, Emperor of Russia, and the Grand Duke Constantine also visited the Manor.



Insignia of the Bakers Guild of Bern. From the earliest times the Guardian-Sponsors (Venners) for this guild were chosen from the de Graffenried family.





A part of the Grounds at Drayton Manor.



The American Pool at Drayton Manor.



Auracaria Avenue at Drayton Manor.



Drayton Manor House.



The "Statesmans" Gallery at Drayton Manor House.



ARITHMETICÆ LOGISTICÆ
Populain Libri IIII.

Fürweckheit der

Algorithmus in gantzen zahlen
vnd Fracturen/sampt der Proportion, Neben
der Welschen Practic/alle andere dienstliche Regeln/
biß zu der Coß begriffen synd/ vnd gantz verständlich mit schönen Fra-
gen/ vnd Exempeln/ auff das Einfaltigest erklärt. Also/ daß ein
jeder/ so eines gmeinen Verstandes/ diese Kunst bißher
hierauß erlernen kan.

Allen freyen Mathematischen

Kunstbegierigen/ vnd jedermenniglich/ zu gu-
tem auß den fürnembsten Authoren zusammen ge-
tragen/ vnd zum ersten mal an Tag gegeben.

Durch

Johan Rudolff von Graffenried. HB.

Freyer Mathematischen Küns-
ten Liebhaber.

Getruckt zu Bern bey Abraham Weerlj: in
verlegung deß Authoris. 1618.

EVCLIDES

PYTAGORAS

S.

Den Hoch vnd Wolge-

achten / Gestrengen / Edlenvesten / Frommen/ Fürnemmen/ Fürsichtigen/ Ehrsamen/ vnd Wollweysen Herren:

Herrn Schultheiß vnd Rath einer lob-

lichen Statt Bern.

Meinen insonders Hoch Ehrenden/ Gnädigen Gebietenden Herren vnd Oberen.

Estrenge / Edle / Ehrnvveste / Fromme / Fürnemme/ vnd Weyse/ Gnädige Jr meine Herren.

Es ist zu allen vnnd jeden Zeitten die Arithmetica ein Thür vnd Eingang aller anderen Disciplinen, Wie dann auch nicht minder / für ein Mutter anderer Künsten/ vnd höchste Prob/ Menschlicher Vernunfft / gehalten worden / Als Quintilianus, Plato, vnd andere bezeugen / Dann durch sie die Ver-

The Title Page and Other Pages of Volume One of a Four Volume Treatise written in 1618 by Johan Rudolff von Graffenried.

IN EXIMIVM OPVS
ARITHMETICVM.

A
PRAESTANTISSIMO
VIRO DOMINO IOANNE RV-
DOLPHO à GRAFFENRIED PA-
TRITIO BERNATE AD-
ORNATVM.

ELEGIA Ἐγκωμιαστική.

AFRICVS eximiæ doctrinæ nomine clarus
Præsul, ei tradi mystica sacra vetat,
Qui non antè rudis numerandi impenderit Artî
Curam, quò reliquis aptior inde siet.
Hæc etenim Mentem tollens à pondere Terræ,
Axis ad ætherei sidera celsa vehit.
Hæc orbes, stellasque vagas, duodenaque signa.
Scrutatur, nostro subdit & ingenio.
Hæc vtriusque Eclypses Lvmmis inuestigat.
Quas, modò stet Mundus, secula multa ferent.
Hæc serie certa disponit Tempora, præsens,
Quod fuit, & quod erit, quantum homo scire potest.
Hæc quoque terrestrem percurrit in aëre Molem.
Pendentem, dextrâ quæ stabilita DEI.
Hæc medias tentat remis cingentia terras
Æquora, quin nobis monstrat & Antipodas.

Hæc facit igniferas vt justi Machina glandes
Ponderis emittat, primaque castra locat.
Hæc, breuiter, Pacis placidæ, Martisque cruenti
Est decus, hac magnus nemo carere potest.
Munia præcipuè quorum ampla negotia tractant,
Quot dabit his vsus? commoda quotque dabit?
Quot tepidum blandis hortos Ver floribus ornat:
Quot feruens Æstas spicea serta gerit:
Quot dives tumidas Autumnus porrigit vuas:
Quot niueos floccos aspera spargit Hyems:
Tot dabit Ars vsus Numerorum, & commoda ad vsum,
(Hoc opus, hic labor est) tot reuocata, dabit.
Verum, si grauis hæc Veterum sententia vera,
Pulchra quod obstructis sint remorata viis:
Hîcerit, aut nunquam: nec opus, quòd teste probetur,
Qui numeros tentat conscius ipse sibi est.
Hæc tibi jam facili prudens obstacula Libro
Demit, & in rectùm dirigit Autor iter.
Scilicet ipse videt, tacitè quod Patria poscit
Tale opus, vt Numeris plus studiosa vacet.
Qui cupidus Patriæ multo prodesse labore
Sic studet, huic rursus Patria grata siet.
BERNA potens Populis! studiorum sedula Nutrix!
Quæ validâ gestas libera sceptra manu!
Perge tuos Ciues, quibus est Cynosura laboris
Laus, promouere Bonos, & remouere Malos,
Sic quibus est cordi Pietas, quibus inclyta Virtus,
Laudibus ecce tuum Nomen ad astra ferent.
Et licet ingrati peruersa silentia nigrâ
Inuidiâ teneant, Nomen & ore premant:
Ipsa tamen sonitu montana cacumina, quorum
Est regio diues, non reticere volent.

Tuque

Tuque Lemanne prius, ſtrepitans refluentibus vndis,
Nomen quin querulo murmure laude veles.
Adde etiam mea Muſa meo pia nomine Vota,
BERNA vigè ſtudiis, Robore, Iure, Fide.

Idem Germanicè.

SAuet Auguſtin der gelehrte Mann/
Wolt nicht daß man ſolt fahen an/
Theologiam ſchwer/
Es ſey dann daß man wer/
Der Arithmetic was bericht/
Damit man ſich deſt beſſer richt/
Zu faſſen ſchwere ding/
Die nicht ankommen ring.
Dieſelb deß Menſchen Gmüth erhebt
Daß er nach hochen dingen ſtrebt/
Deß Himmels Lauff nacherache/
Außrechnet Tag vnd Nacht.
Sie abtheilt fleiſſig/vnd behende
Die Circkel an dem Firmament/
Der Planeten/vnd Thier/
Krebs/Steinbock/Wider/Stier/ꝛc.
Sie verfehlet nicht vmb ein Har/
Der Finſternuſſen auff viel Jar/
Iſt das groß Wunder nicht/
Daß ſie ſolch ding außricht?
Sie fein abtheilt mit vnderſcheyd/
Zu gut dem Menſchen Jar vnd Zeit/
Der Erden Kugel rund/
Erforſchet ſie mit Grund.

ARITHMETICAE
LOGISTICÆ PO-
PVLARIS

Das Ander Buch.

Auß den Beſt- vnnd Fürnembſten Authoren zuſammen Colligiert/ vnnd in Truck gegeben/

Durch
H. R. **Von Graffenried.** Helu. Bern.



M. DC. XVIII.

Same Author, Volume Two.



Same Author, Volume Three.



Same Author, Volume Four.

COMPENDIUM SCIOTERICORUM

Daß ist:

Ein kurtze Beschreibung der Sonnen Vhren/

wie die mit vnverucktem Circkel/ mit sampt den ☽ völlf Himmelischen zeichen vnd zu Nacht dienenden Mond-Vhrtern sollen auffgerissen werden.

So denne von Art vnnd geschickligkeit der Linien/ sampt mancherley Flech/ in andere fürgebne Figuren vnd Flechenen

nach jhrer proports außzutheilen vnd

zuverenderen.

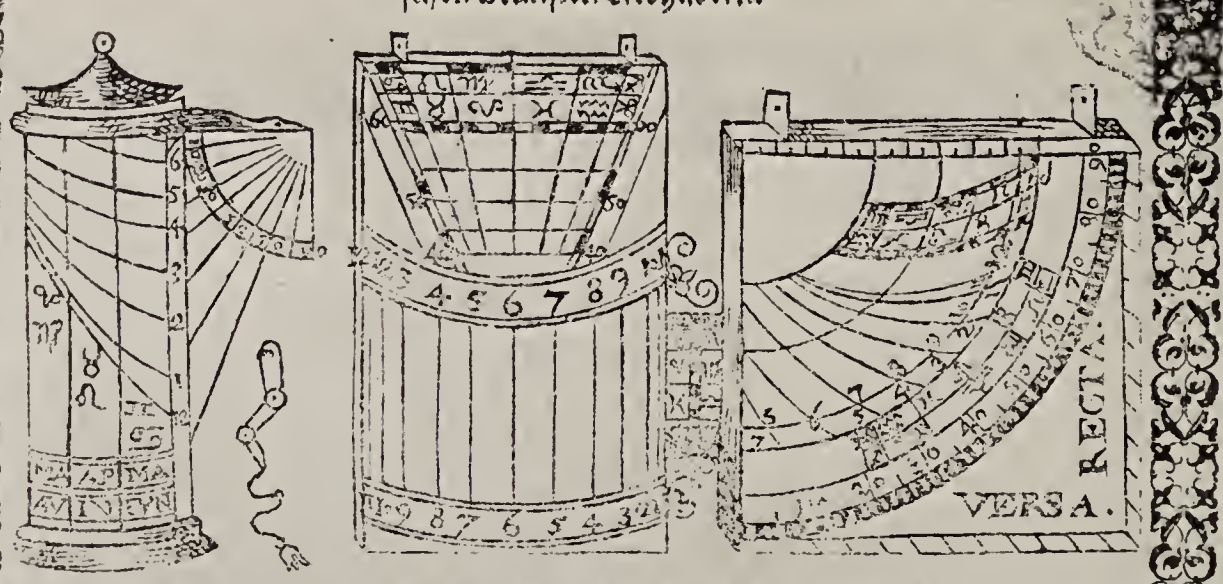
Neben vnderweisung etlicher beweglichen Sonnen Vhren/ Als Cilinder, Geometrischen vnd Astronomischen Quadranten, sampt allerley

Messungen/ mit vnd ohne Rechnung zuverrichten.

Allen Kunstliebenden zu gutem/ durch deß Authoris fleiß vnd Arbeit/ auß rechtem grund vnd Fundament/ jetzo auff ein newes übersehen/ vermehrt vnd gebessert/ vnd zum andern mahl an tag gegeben.

Durch

Hans Rudolff von Graffenried HB. Freyer Mathematischen Künsten Liebhabern.



Getruckt zu Bern/ bey Jacob Stuber/ Anno 1629.

Title Page of a Book written in 1629 by Hans Rudolff von Graffenriedt.

POSITIONES QVÆDAM,

De

CAUSA & CAUSATO,

Quas,

Favente DEO OPT. MAX.

INDULTU ac SCITU REVERENDI, Amplissimi, & Clarissimi Ordinis Philosophici, in Almâ Basil. Academiâ:

SUB ALIS,

Viri Clarissimi & Excellentissimi,

DN. FELICIS PLATERI,

PHILOSOPHIÆ & MEDICINÆ D.

Physices Profess. Ordinarii,

Publicè κατὰ δύναμιν defendendas proponit & suscipit

HIERONYMUS von Graffenriedt/

Helv. BERNAS.

Die 10 *Mens. Maji, An. M DC LI.*

Horis locoque solitis.

BASILEÆ, Typis GEORGI DECKERI, Academiæ Typographi.

A Thesis written in 1651 at the University of Basil by Hierronymus von Graffenriedt.

NOBILISSIMIS, CLARISSIMIS, ac Prudentissimis VIRIS,

DN. ANTHONIO von Graffenriedt/Domino in Carouge & Corseilles, Illustris. Reipubl. Bern. Tribuno Spectabili, Agnato meo omnibus numeris honorando.

DN. CHRISTOPHORO von Graffenriedt/ Domino in Worb, Præfecturâ Niduvensi fideliter defuncto, ejusdemque Reipubl. Senatori dignissimo, Patruo meo singulari amore & observantiâ prosequendo.

DN. FRANCISCO LUDOVICO von Graffenriedt/ Domino in Gertzensée Præfecto Yverdunensi meritissimo.

DN. BEATO LUDOVICO von Graffenriedt / Præfecto in Buxi dignissimo.

DN. HIERONYMO von Graffenriedt/ Ducentum-Viro terque Capitaneo strenuo.

DN. HULDERICO von Graffenriedt / Domino in Almedingen, Ducentum-Viro.

DN. RODOLPHO von Graffenriedt/ Patruo meo per-charo.

DN. HIERONYMO von Graffenriedt / Fideli olim Præfecto Thorbergensi, Parenti meo dilectissimo omniquè filiali observantiâ & cultu quoad vivam prosequendo.

Omnibus & singulis, Dominis suis Fautorib. Mœcenatib. Parenti, Cognatis ac Patruis honoratissimis, mihi in æternum suspiciendis.

Hosce conatus suos Philosophicos exiguos, t. q. debitorum suorum pignus, in luculentam grati animi testificationem, & perpetuæ observantiæ symbolum.

Libat & inscribit
ex officio, & ex animo,

HIERONYMUS von Graffenriedt.
A. & R.

THESIS I.

Doctrinam de Causâ & Causato maximi usus & necessitatis esse patet, quia ex eâ omnium scientiarum ratio, tanquam limpidissimo fonte fluit, unde ex hâc positiones quasdam decerpere, & quâ fieri potest brevitate, publicæ συζητήσι subjicere, in animum induxi meum; quod ut συχνῶνος καὶ κατὰ τάξιν fiat, quasdam tum *de causis in genere*, tum *de singulis inspecie*, tum denique de *Causato*, suas ad singulas causas χέσεις exhibentes, proponam.

II.

Definitur Causa in genere vulgò, *Principium cujus vi causatum est*; sed melius, *Principium unde Causatum, & in fieri, & in esse dependet.* Definitur per principium, ut genus Analogicum, quod tanquam latiùs ad plura sese extendit quàm Causa, ut sunt Principia cognoscendi, nempe propositiones ἄμεσοι & ἀναπόδειχτοι: principia ordinis; ut magnitudinis, numeri & consequutionis, qualia sunt punctum, unitas & similia: magis autem quàm hæc principia sunt quatuor causarum genera, Efficiens, Materia, Forma & Finis, utpote principia demonstrationis & διότι, & scientiam in nobis generan-

tia; ſiquidem juxta Ariſtot. *Scire nihil aliud ſit, quàm ſcire cauſam ob quam res eſt & aliter ſe habere non poteſt.* Cum hâc definitione coincidit illa, qua definitur *Principium, à cujus influxu pendet aliud*: additur *à cujus influxu*, ut excludatur Cauſa ſine quâ non, quæ obſtacula tantùm ſubmovet, ut cauſatum à cauſarum influxu exiſtat.

III.

Circa cauſam in genere tria ſunt conſideranda: 1. *Cauſa ipſa*, quæ eſt id, à quo effectus quo-quo modo fluit. 2. *Cauſalitas* & entitas cauſæ (uti in ſcholis vocatur) quæ eſt influxus, quo intercedente cauſa efficit: hæc cauſalitas quia duplex eſt, duplicem quoque cauſæ modum conſtituit vid. quo alia *Actu*, dum influit. Alia *Potentiâ*, quæ poteſt influere, *Cauſa* dicitur. 3. *Conditio cauſandi*, quæ aliud quid eſt à Causâ & Cauſalitate nempe neceſſarium ad cauſandum requiſitum, ſic ad exuſtionem ligni requiritur neceſſariò ejus ad ignem admotio, quæ quia neque cauſa eſt, cum exuſtionem non efficiat, nec cauſalitas, cùm illa prior ſit ipsâ exuſtione, relinquitur, ut ſit neceſſaria ad cauſandum requiſita conditio, quæ à Philoſophis *Cauſa ſine qua non* vocatur.

IV.

Cauſæ ſunt quatuor. Omne etenim ens creatũ (DEVM enim, ut Ens entium, Cauſarum Cauſam, piè venerari, quàm conceptibus noſtris includere, tutius eſt,) aut eſt *ex aliquo*, nam naturaliter ex nihilo nihil fit, quod eſt *materia*, aut eſt *per aliquod*, ut ſui & conſtitutivum & ab aliis diſtinctivũ, quod eſt *forma*, aut *ab aliquo* quia nihil exiſtit à ſeipſo, quod eſt *Efficiens*, aut *ad aliquid*, cùm aſſerente Ariſt. & rectè, *DEVS & Natura nihil faciant fruſtra*, quod eſt *Finis*. Hæ ſolæ omnes quatuor cauſæ ſunt veræ & propriè dictæ cauſæ, juxtaq; habent cauſalitates diverſarum rationum, ita, ut nulla per ſuam cauſalitatem queat exercere cauſalitatẽ alterius. Neq; plures ſunt Cauſæ, nam nec Inſtrumentum peculiare genus cauſæ conſtituit, refertur enim ad Cauſam Efficientem, quippe id, quo cauſa Efficiens operatur: neque Exemplar, pertinet enim itidem ad genus cauſæ Efficientis, & quidem Inſtrumentalis, quia Efficiens eo mediante & dirigente, hoc vel illud producit effectum: neque cauſa ſine quâ non, quæ cùm non influat, ſine eâ tamen cauſatum exiſtere non poſſit, rectiùs conditio ſine quâ non, quàm cauſa dicenda. Sunt igitur tantùm quatuor cauſæ, quæ abſolvunt τὸ eſſe rei: *Materia* quidem & *Forma intrinſecùs* & quoad conſtitutionem: *Efficiens* verò & *Finis extrinſecùs* & quoad productionem. Cætera omnia quæ cauſarum rationem habent ad haſce revocari poſſe certò aſſerimus.

V.

Atque inde rectè quatuor hæ cauſæ ex ſuâ eſſentiâ dividuntur in *Internas*, quæ ſunt *Materia* & *Forma*, quia eſſentiam cauſati intrinſecùs conſtituunt, ut partes ejus eſſentiales, & *Externas*, quæ ſunt *Efficiens* & *Finis*, quia ſunt extra cauſati eſſentiam. Illæ in cauſalitate ſuâ aliquam implicant imperfectionem, concurrunt n. t. q. partes ad eſſe rei, & poſt productionem effecti ceſſant eſſe cauſæ effecti: Hæ vero primò & per ſe nullam dicunt imperfectionem, quia effecti producti, nomine & re, manent cauſæ. Diſtinguuntur quoque in cauſas *reales* & *phyſicas*, cujuſmodi ſunt *Efficiens*, *Materia* & *Forma*: & *Intentionalem*, cujusmodi eſt *Finis*. In ſingulis demum generibus quædam eſt cauſarum ſubordinatio, in quâ una eſt *proxima*, reliquæ *remota*,

illâ, à cujus influxu causatum immediatè, hæ, à quarum mediatè pendet.

VI.

Causa Efficiens, quę ut πρῶτον κινοῦν ordine prima, *est causa externa, à qua causatum est.* Causa Efficiens multiplex est, plurimasque complectitur Species, seu potiùs modos. Nam primò distinguitur *in Procreantem*, & *Conservantẽ*. *Procreans causa Efficiens est, quæ rem primò procreat & producit*, estque vel *Emanativa*, vel *Activa*. *Emanativa est, à quâ causatum immediatè*. i. e. *nullâ actione interveniente pendet, & q. ebullit* & hæc est tantùm analogicè causa Efficiens: ita formæ sunt causæ suarum potentiarum, quæ ambo tam arctè connexa sunt, ut perinde ac dimensiones à corpore, materia ab omni forma, ita & illa à se invicem nulla virtute separari possint. *Activa causa Efficiens procreans est, quæ causatum mediante actione producit:* hæc iterum est vel *Immanens, quæ effectum in se producit*, sive in toto id fiat suppositо, sive in parte ejus, ita anima rationalis est causa intellectionis & volitionis: vel *Transiens, quæ producit effectum extra se*; Estq; vel *creans, quæ producit effectum ex nihilo: vel transmutans, seu generans, quæ producit effectũ ex substrato subjecto. Conservans causa efficiens est, quæ rem productam conservat*, conservat autem, tum per se & positivè, tum per accidens & negativè. Quæ per se & positivè conservat, vel directè & immediatè conservat, continuè sc. influendo in ipsas rerum essentias, sicut sol continuè irradiando conservat lumen, & hæc conservatio soli DEO convenit, nihilque aliud est, quàm creatio continuata, ob quam omnia entia creata, aliquo modo dici possunt entia successiva, solus autem DEUS κατ' ἐξοχὴν ens permanens, & essentiam habere totam simul dicitur: vel indirectè & mediatè ita etiam causæ

causæ secundæ possunt dici conservare. Per accidens & negativè conservat id, quod aliquam rem protegit à contrariis, vel iis resistendo vel ea removendo.

VII.

Secundò distinguitur *Causa Efficiens*, in *Primam & Secundam. Prima est, quæ non pendet ab aliâ*, estque iterum vel ἀπλῶς *prima*, à quâ omnia pendent, in fieri, ratione creationis, in esse, ratione conservationis, & in operari, ratione providentiæ, ut apertè colligitur. *ex Act.* 17. 18. Talis Causa solus DEUS est: vel *secundùm quid & κατὰ τὶ prima*, causa sc. sine concausâ in suo genere, & hæc in aliquo causarum secundarum ordine prima est. *Causa secunda est, quæ primæ essentialiter subordinata est*, & id quoad essentiam & operationes, ita ut nec esse possit sine illius continuo influxu, nec operari sine ejus concursu immediato, immediatione, tum virtutis, tum suppositi.

VIII.

Tertiò distinguitur *Causa Efficiens* in *Principalem* & *Minùs principalem. Principalis est, quæ habet virtutem sufficientem, adæquatam & proportionatam, ad producendum causatum*, alio nomine dicitur *Solitaria*, non simpliciter sed secundum quid q. t. vid. agit sine coordinatis i. e. causis ejusdem ordinis. *Minùs principalis est, cui ad operandum opus est elevatione à causâ principali*, vocatur aliàs *Socia*, sed minùs propriè. Illa vid. *Causa Principalis*, si effecto præstantior est, dicitur *Aequivoca*, si æqualis dicitur *Univoca*. Ad hanc vid. *Minus-principalem* refertur *Causa instrumentalis, impulsiva, &c.* Parùm, sed tamen ab hâc distinctione alia est, quâ *Efficiens* distinguitur, in *Efficientem Solitariam*, quæ & *Totalis* dicitur, *quæ sola sine ullius causæ secundæ concursu efficit*, & *Socias* seu *Partiales, quarum aliæ pari virtute, aliæ*

impari

impari ad efficiendum concurrunt, & harum ultimæ iterum aliæ *Principales*, aliæ *Minus-principales*.

IX.

Quartò distinguitur Causa *Efficiens* in causam *per se & per accidens*, *Causa Efficiens per se est, quæ vel qua talis effectum producit*, hæc si necessaria sit, producit effectum naturæ suæ, si libera consilio, conveniens. Illa *naturalis*, hæc *voluntaria* dicitur. *Causa Efficiens per accidens est, quæ vel qua talis effectum non producit*, hæc si necessaria sit, contra seu præter naturæ suæ propensionem, si libera præter consilium, operatur. Illa *præternaturalis* seu *casus*, hæc *voluntaria* seu *fortuna* dicitur. Multæ aliæ Causæ Efficientis distinctiones hic recenseri possent, velut cùm distinguitur in *Universalem* & *Particularem*: *Coordinatam* & *Subordinatam*: *Subordinatam essentialiter* & *accidentaliter*: *Naturalem* & *Supernaturalem* & aliæ, quas tamen brevitatis causâ omittimus.

X.

Efficientem *Materia* ordine sequitur, *& est causa interna, ex quâ res est.* Hæc trifariam usurpatur, significat n. vel *materiam in quâ*, quæ est *subjectum recipiens* & materia accidentium, vel *materiam circa quam* alias *objectum*, vel *materiam ex quâ*, quæ sola *causa* est, & propriè *materia* vocatur.

XI.

Materia si in sese & entitate suâ consideretur, nullam includit formam; sed in purâ putâ potentiâ est, capax & expers omnium formarum, utpote quæ successivè omnibus formis exui & substerni potest, & hoc sanè certissimum indicium est, nullam formam essentialiter in *materiam* includi, nempe *primam*, quæ licèt ex sese nullam habeat formam; nusquam tamen absque aliqua forma, cui substernitur, existit, neq; etiam ullâ virtute, sive determinatâ sive indeterminatâ, existere potest. Imò materiæ & formæ arctissimus est nexus, ut esse unius dependeat ab alterius, & utriusque à totius compositi existentiâ: Alia est ratio *materiæ secundæ*, seu *materia materiata*, quæ aliam materiam præsupponit & aliquam formam essentialiter includit. *Materia prima* alio nomine *remota*; hæc *propinqua* dici potest.

XII.

Causalitas materiæ respicit tum *formam*, tum *causatum*: *formam in recipiendo, quod est infieri*, concurrit enim ad productionem causati, concursu passivo, quandam quasi illuminationem formæ agentis, ob aptitudinem suam, in se recipiens, tanquam in subjectum, adfieri, esse & operari formæ, necessarium, in quo evidens materiæ causalitatis indicium, & hæc causalitas dicitur *causalitas subjecti*. *Causatum in subsistendo, quod est in facto esse*, & hæc causalitas dicitur *partis ad totum*. Forma potest dici materiæ adjunctum, hæc ejus subjectum, ex utriusque nexu oritur compositum, à cujus existentia in actu, & ipsorum dependet.

XIII.

Materiam consequitur *Forma*: naturâ enim prior ipsâ formâ, ut ex generatione rerum naturalium, & analogiâ rerum artificialium indubitatò colligitur, formæ autem nomine hic non intelligimus; vel *externam effigiem*, seu quantitatis determinationem; vel *formam accidentalem*, seu ἐπιφοίδη, quæ sc. (ut nomen præ se fert) tanquam additamentum & accidens, ad essentiam jam completam & perfectam tanquam subjectum accedit, & cum eâ unum tantùm per accidens constituit; vel *formam assistentem*, quæ verè for-

ma non eſt, nec quicquam informat ſed foris & ϑύραθεν accedit, ac rei cui aſſiſtit, in ſua eſſentia completæ ac perfectæ motum tantùm largitur, & cum ea non minùs, quàm forma accidentalis, unum per accidens conſtituit; vel *formas ſeparatas*, i.e. entia illa ſpiritualia, quæ ob ſimplicitatem ſuam formis comparantur, ut ſunt angeli & conceptus in mente res ipſas repræſentantes; *vel formam totius*, quæ nihil aliud eſt, quàm ipſa cujusque rei eſſentia, dicta forma methaphyſica; Sed intelligimus, *formam phyſicam propriè dictam informantem, ſubſtantialem & eſſentialem, quaſc. unà cum materia tanquam partes eſſentiales compoſitum conſtituunt*, idque in certa ſpecie, & hinc *forma ſpecifica, differentia propriiſſima* vocatur.

XIV.

Definitur *Forma, Cauſa interna, per quam cauſatum eſt id, quod eſt.* Cauſa dicitur, quia ab ejus influxu pendet cauſatum, additur interna, ut diſtinguatur ab Efficiente & Fine, quæ ſunt cauſæ externæ. Differentiæ loco ponitur, *per quam cauſatum eſt id quod eſt*, quod formæ ita proprium eſt, ut nulli alii convenire poſſit, de cauſis externis palàm eſt, de materiâ verò probatur, quia, licèt quòd cauſatum ſit ens, ſubſtantia, corpus, tam ſit à materia, ſi non magis, quàm à forma, tamen quod cauſatum ſit hoc, quod eſt, quod ſit hujus ſpeciei V. G. arbor, bos, lapis, hoc ſoli formæ acceptum ferendum, non autem materiæ. Cum hac definitione convenit illa; *Forma eſt cauſa, quæ intrinſecùs complet eſſe cauſati:* dicitur intrinſecùs, ut diſtinguatur à cauſis externis, quæ extrinſecùs eſſe cauſato largiuntur: additur complet eſſe cauſati, ut à materia diſtinguatur, quæ non complet, ſed inchoat cauſati eſſentiam, tanquam prima illius pars.

XV.

Formæ iſtæ *informantes*, cùm, ob potentiam & aptitudinem materiæ, quæ paſſivè & ſubjectivè neceſſariò ad compoſiti productionem concurrit, ab Efficientis formâ, ſui quaſi luminis partem multiplicante, in materia accendantur, fit ut ſine ea, neque eſſe, neque fieri, neque operari poſſint, unde conſequitur, eas non eſſe à materia ſeparabiles, non magis quàm ſimitatem à naſo, ſed ad ſui exiſtentiam requirere actualem cum materia conjunctionem, nam cùm in materia, tanquam ſubjecto eſſentialiter in eſſe, fieri & operati, radicentur, ſeorſim à materia exiſtere nequeunt.

XVI.

Inſuper conſequitur, formas iſtas non eſſe propriè dictas ſubſtantias, quî enim illud propriè dicta ſubſtantia eſſe queat? quod non per ſe ſubſiſtit, quod à materia non alio modo pendet, quàm accidens à ſubjecto, quod extra materiam haud magis exiſtere poteſt, quàm ſimitas extra naſum, aliavè accidentia extra ſubjectum: Neque tamen idcircò formæ iſtæ ſunt accidentia; Accidentia enim ſubſtantias componere & complere non poſſunt, ſed quamvis à priori ſubſtantiæ propriè dictæ non ſint, in propria tamen ſubſtantiarum ratione eſſentialiter includuntur, ut ſubſtantiæ incompletæ, conveniens enim eſt, partes cum ſuo toto, ſub eodem genere eſſe collocandas.

XVII.

Formæ Cauſalitas eſt *Informatio*, nam mediante informatione tribuit forma ſe ipſam cauſato: vel potiùs *ejus inhærentia in materia per informationem*. Iſta autem inhærentia unio eſt, informatio verò actuatio. Cauſalitas autem cujusvis cauſæ eſt id, quod tribuit

cauſato vel ſe ipſum, vel aliud aliquod eſſe. In materiæ autem entitatem forma nullam exercet cauſalitatem, quia materia in ſua entitate eſt prorſus à formâ independens, & proin ab omni forma ſucceſſivè ſeparabilis.

XVIII.

De *Fine* (licèt primò omnium cauſarum cauſetur) ultimò agimus, tum quia communiter ordo iſte in cauſarum doctrinâ obſervatur, tum, quia ultimò omnium cauſarum exiſtit. Primò enim efficiens, dein materia, tunc forma, demum finis exiſtit, tùm, quia finis non eſt cauſa Realis, ut reliquæ, ſed Intentionalis, ejuſque cauſalitas non eſt influxus Phyſicus & Realis, qualis eſt efficientis, ſed Metaphoricus, non quaſi non ſit verus, ſed quia non talis, qualis efficientis. Finem autem cauſam eſſe, inde patet, quia verum, licèt non phyſicum, exercet influxum in cauſatum, quamvis non immediatè, tamen interveniente cauſæ efficientis influxu, qui influxus à fine quidem eſt per motionem metaphoricam, à causa verò efficiente phyſicè & realiter.

XIX.

Definitur *Finis*, *Cauſa externa, cujus gratiâ cauſatum eſt*. Conſideratur autem bifariam, tum in *Intentione*, & hoc reſpectu efficiens & finis ſunt ſibi mutuò cauſæ: nam finis & movet efficientem ad agendum, ad ſui adeptionem, & ipſe viciſſim hâc efficientis actione producitur, atque adeo hoc reſpectu, finis vera cauſa eſt: tùm in *Executione*, & ita finis habet rationem effecti potiùs, quam cauſæ: Heic non valet illud Scaligeri, finis non eſt finis, cùm eſt finis, ſed eſt finis, cùm non eſt finis. Idem tamen eſt finis ratione objecti, qui Intentione primus dicitur, Executione verò ultimus, neque enim duplex eſt finis, Intentionis alter, alter Executionis, ſed ejusdem finis duplex eſt conſideratio.

XX.

Cauſalitas Finis, prout ipſe finis bifariam conſideratur, tum *in actu ſecundo, tum in actu primo*. *Cauſalitas finis in actu ſecundo* eſt Motio illa Metaphorica ad agendum quâ finis amatur, & expetitur ab efficiente propter ſeſe, id eſt, internam ſuam bonitatem, non verò amatur propter aliud, quomodo amantur media, quæ tantùm utilia ſunt, utilia autem non appetuntur propter ſeſe, ſed propter illud, ad cujus adeptionem faciunt. *Cauſalitas finis in actu primo eſt bonitas*, hæc enim præſtat fini virtutem agendi. Finis enim non aliâ ratione cauſatur, niſi quia & quà bonus eſt: Nam ſi finis cauſalitas eſt motio metaphorica. Motio autem metaphorica ſit amor & deſiderium. Amor autem & deſiderium ſit tantùm boni, cùm Bonum ſit ὃ πάντα ἐφίεται, certè palàm eſt, finem non poſſe cauſari, niſi ſit bonus.

XXI.

Dividitur *finis*, primò in *finem Cujus*, quem efficiens expetit, & *finem Cui*, in cujus bonum finis cujus expetitur: Finis cujus iterum in *Principalem*, qui principaliter ab agente intenditur. Et *Minùs principalem*, qui minus principaliter. Secundò in *Subordinatum*, qui refertur ad finem ulteriorem atque adeo habet rationem medii, & *Ultimum*, qui ad ulteriorem non refertur, eumque vel abſolutè vel in ſuo tantùm genere talem. Tertiò in finem *Actionis*, qui eſt cauſatum actione Efficientis productum, quo poſito ceſſat efficientis actio, & finem *rei genitæ*, ſeu per

actionem productæ, qui causatum productum sequitur.

XXII.

Istis quatuor causis respondet *causatum unicum*, quod vi causarum existit: Neque enim ut quatuor sunt causæ, ita quatuor sunt causata, sed unicum tantùm, quod ab efficiente, ex materia, per formam, propter finem fit: Ita ut causati distinctio in *Effectum Materiatum, Formatum* & *Finitum* non sit divisio in diversa causata, sed tantùm in diversos unius causati respectus, si enim unum idemque causatum referatur ad Efficientem, dicitur Effectum, si ad Materiam Materiatum, si ad Formam, Formatum, si denique ad Finem, Finitum.

COROLLARIA.

1. *Non datur Ens Rationis.*

2. *Nihil est causa sui ipsius.*

3. *Causa Physica non potest agere nisi existat.*

4. *Actiones sunt singularium.*

F I N I S.

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Bern.
Druck und Verlag von K. J. Wyss.
1896.

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1813—1819

Aus dem Tagebuche und den Reiseerinnerungen des Lieutenants
Friedrich von Graffenried

Separatabdruck aus dem X. Jahresbericht der Geographischen Gesellschaft von Bern.

Bern
Haller'sche Buchdruckerei
1891

Esb
1 v 2



Wir Friedrich Grat von Curburg

Seiner Königlichen Majestät von Bayern Kämmerer,

wirklicher geheimer Rath, ausserordentlicher Gesandter und bevollmächtigter Minister bei dem Königl. Preussischen, dem Königl. Sächsischen, dann bei den Großherzoglich und den Herzoglich Sächsischen Höfen, des Civil-Verdienst-Ordens der Bayerischen Krone, dann des Königl. Sächsischen Civil-Verdienst Ordens Großkreuz &c. &c.

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Gegeben Berlin den 27 April 1836.

Der königl. bayerische Gesandte:

Passport Issued in 1836 by the Bavarian Ambassador at the Court of Prussia to Baron Friedrich von Graffenried-Villars.



A Painting of Old Bern in 1836 by Karl Adolph de Graffenried. At the Museum of History in Bern.



"Genfer Standesscheiber" erected in 1540 by Johann Rudolf de Graffenried.

Attest der Churfürstl. Sächsischen Hof-Etats
u Militair-Auditoren.

(abschrift vom original, das sich im Besitz der
Herrn Victor von Grasseneid befindet.)

Nachdem der Hof-adeliche grafenreit'sche Geschlecht aus der Schweiz in Erfahrung kommen, das allhier in der Churfürstlichen Residenz-Stadt dresden befindlichen Churfürstlichen Bibliothec einiges Nachricht vorhanden seye, wie nemlich vor hohen Potentaten, Fürsten, Herren u Ritter-Personen ihre angebohrne insignia, auch under andern gedachter Hof adel. Grasseneidschen Familien ihre Wapen abgestochen, u dessen description immer" libt seye, u wegen ihres uhralten Herkommens selber, zu ihres Hof-adel. Geschlechts renomé, und das angebohrne Wapens conservierung, auch Fortpflanzung, solches gnen abgemahlt u describirt haben. Dessen ein gleichmäßiges u mehrers" Beständiges Zeugniß über solches begehren, auch dazu etlich mir Endt unterschriebenen Churf. S. b. alten Hoff-Estat- u Militien auditoren zu Willfahrung eines Testimony bittlichen begrüssen lassen, in Respect ihrer uralten Familien damit zu gratificieren, Inmassen ihr nachkommen"

Text of the Certificate of Registration shown on page 167.

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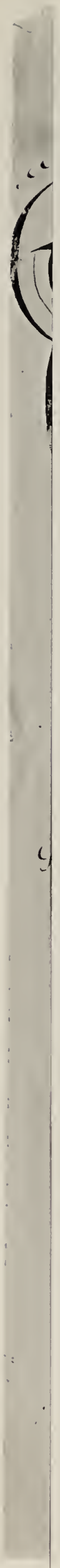
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Comm-Fähnrich u obristen Leutn, Herren Elisam
Mondet Fendrich, Herrn Wolfgang von Bonstet mach
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Johann Siebmacher

Von Nürnberg

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Schweitzerische

fol: 199. Titul

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Isaac de Magnij

Elias Monlet

Wolffgang von Bonstet

Vincentz Sturler

Hochgebohrne Herren Herren Churfürstl: Sächsischen Hochbestallten Hof Rath und Mitdirectore

Pro Copia Abschrift dem Original Collationirt und gleichlautend befunden habe, Attestire ich. Dresden den 27 Augst 1773.

Alex: Albr: Bachmann Notar

Certificate of Registration, in 1660, in the Royal Chancellery of Saxony, at Dresden, of the Coat-of-Arms of the de Graffenried Family.

Nr 459. München, den 17. September 1912.

DER

Koeniglich Bayerische

OBERSTKAEMMERER-STAB

Bestätigt hiemit, dass Emmanuel Friedrich Baron von Graffenried-Villars durch Seine Majestät König Maximilian Joseph am 5. September 1812 und der Sohn des Vorgenannten, Friedrich Baron von Graffenried-Villars durch Seine Majestät König Ludwig I am 29. Mai 1835 zu Königlich Bayerischen Kämmerern ernannt worden sind.

KÖN. BAYER. OBERST KAMMERER STAB.

Certificate of the Royal Bavarian Oberstkaemmerer-Stab that Emmanuel Friederich Baron von Graffenried-Villars was appointed a Royal Chamberlain by King Maximilian Joseph and that Emmanuel, the son of the Baron, was appointed a Royal Chamberlain by Louis I, King of Bavaria, in 1835.

5.

E.N.º 573. München, den 21. März 1912.

Der Sekretär

des Königlich Bayerischen

Haus-Ritterordens vom heiligen Georg

In Erwiderung Ihres gefälligen Schreibens vom 8. ds. Mts. beehre ich mich Euer Hochwohlgeboren Nachstehendes ergebenst mitzuteilen:

1.) Freiherr Emanuel Friedrich von Graffenried wurde mittels Dekrets Seiner Majestät des Königs Maximilian Joseph von Bayern vom 5. September 1812 zum K. B. Kämmerer ernannt.

2.) Desgleichen sein Sohn Friedrich durch Dekret Seiner Majestät des Königs Ludwig I. von Bayern vom 29. Mai 1835;

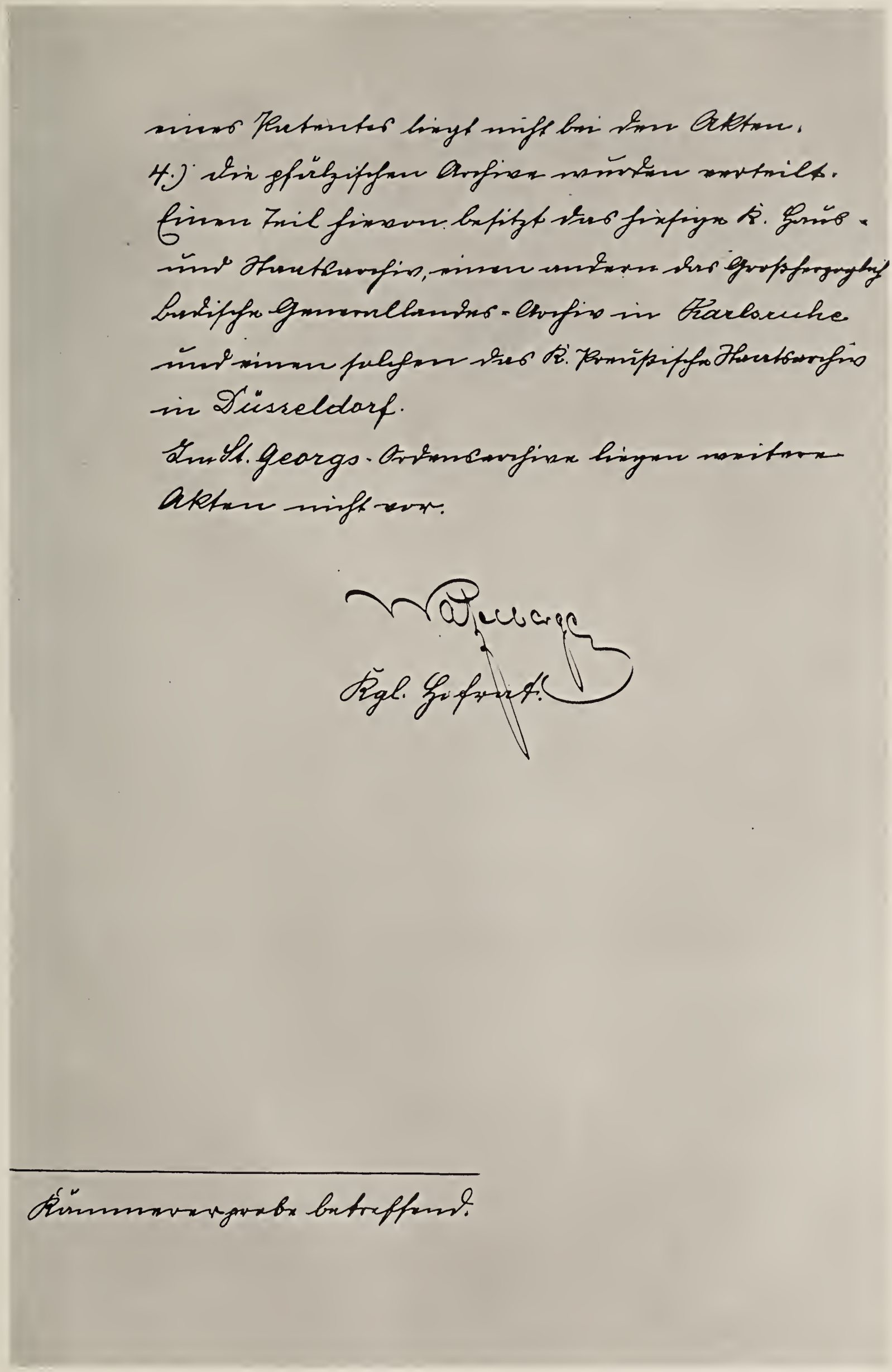
3.) Nach den mir vorliegenden Akten des K. Oberst-Kämmereramtes hatte Friedrich Freiherr von Graffenried als Sohn eines K. Kämmerers Ahnenproben nicht zu leisten. Der Entwurf

Seiner Hochwohlgeboren

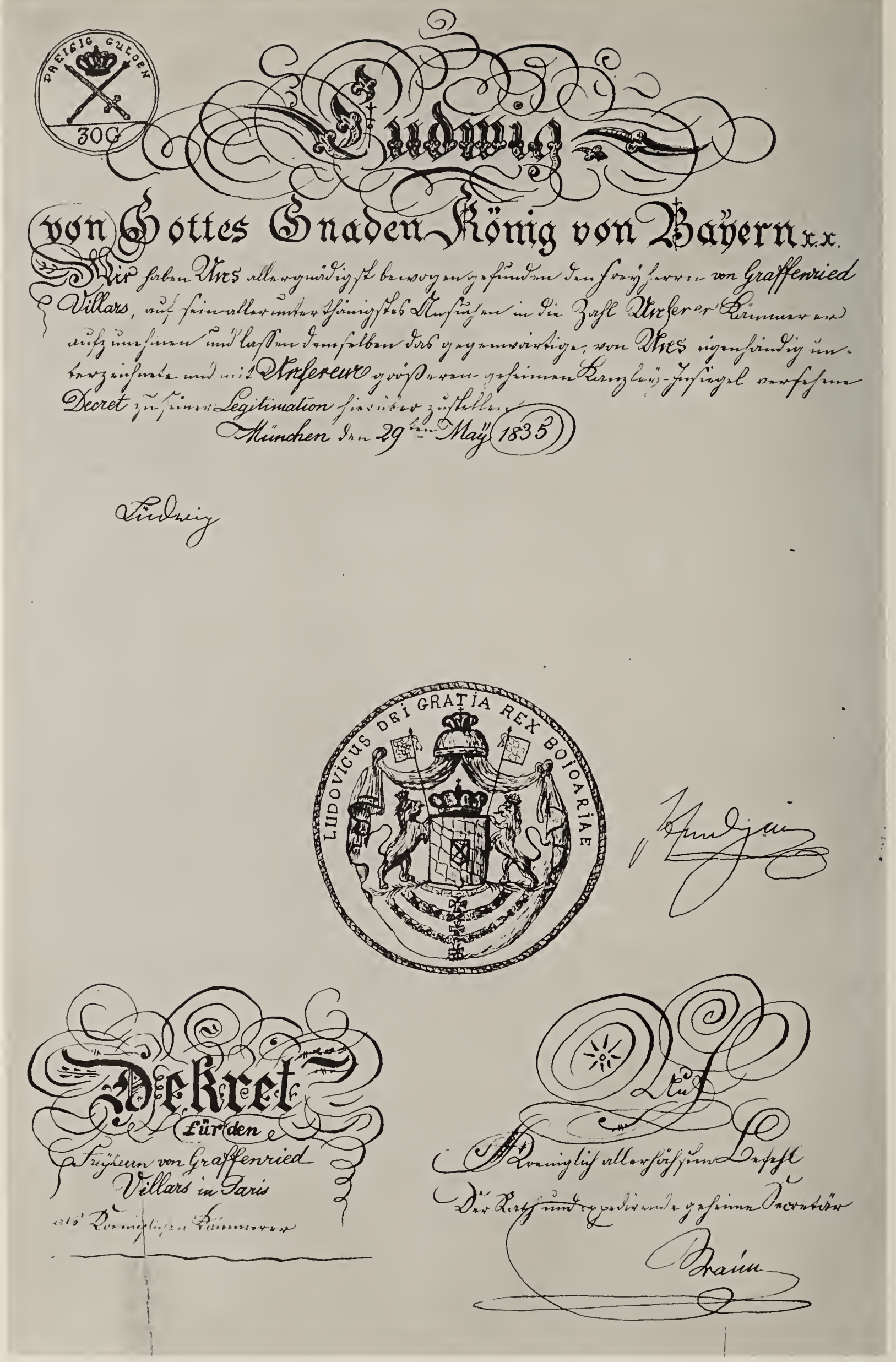
Herrn Viktor von Graffenried

in

Bern.



Proclamation of the Royal Bavarian Secretary of the "Haus Ritterordens vom Heiligen Georg" concerning the appointment of Baron de Graffenried and his son as Royal Chamberlains.



Royal Certificate of Louis I, King of Bavaria, showing the appointment, in 1835, of Baron de Graffenried-Villars as a Royal Chamberlain.

THE FAMILY
IN THE NEW WORLD

THE LANDGRAVE

Baron Christopher de Graffenried

(1661-1743)

CHRISTOPHER DE GRAFFENRIED, Baron de Bernberg, Citizen of Bern, Honorary Citizen of London, Governor of Yverton, Lord of Worb, member of the Order of Sunshine, Knight of the Purple Ribbon, Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, Landgrave (Count) of Carolina, Founder of New Bern, and one of the few to be honored with the title of nobility in Locke's *Great New American Order,* was the head of a plan of colonization and order of nobility, which, as proposed, was the nearest approach to Locke's ideal that ever existed in America.

Baron Christopher was, without doubt, one of the most illustrious men of his time, favored by the Kings of the three leading Countries of Europe, courted by royalty in England, Germany, Holland, and France, and worshipped by his followers at home. He possessed a brilliant mind, was strikingly handsome in appearance, and had the ability to make friends and inspire confidence, which together with an ardent love of adventure, endowed him with the elements necessary for his unusually interesting career.

His eldest son, Christopher, born in 1691, came to America with the Landgrave and remained there. He was thus the first de Graffenried to settle permanently in the New World, the father of the first American-born, Tscharner, of this family, and the common ancestor of between two and three thousand persons now living in the United States. At Charleston, South Carolina, on February 22nd, 1714, the New World Christopher was married to Barbara Tempest, nee Needham, daughter of the distinguished Sir Arthur Needham of Wymondsley, Hertfordshire, England. See the *History of The de Graffenried Family,* Chapters IX, X, and XI, and *The de Graffenried Name in Literature,* pp.10-27.

Col. John H. Wheeler, in his *Historical Sketches of North Carolina,* referring to the Landgrave's settlement and the establishment of New Bern, says: "It has been the boast of one of the earliest historians (Lawson, in his *History of North Carolina*) that this colony was the only instance of a nation planted in peace, and located without bloodshed of the natives. This was true at that time."

The British title of Landgrave, with which Baron Christopher was vested, was expressly designated as inheritable and descendible. It was next to the highest title bestowed in American Colonial aristocracy, being subordinate only to that of Governor, but the latter was not descendible, for the Governor held office at the will of the Lords Proprietors. In the absence or incapacity of the Governor, a Landgrave succeeded to the Governorship.



Coats-of-Arms of Baron Christopher deGraffenried, Landgrave, and (1) Regina Tscharner, his wife, and of her ancestors, (2) deWattenwyl, (3) de Diesbach, (4) Luternau, (5) Michel, (6) Haller, (7) Güder, (8) Knecht, (9) Willading, (10) Friesling, (11) Fels, (12) Morell.



THE LANDGRAVE.

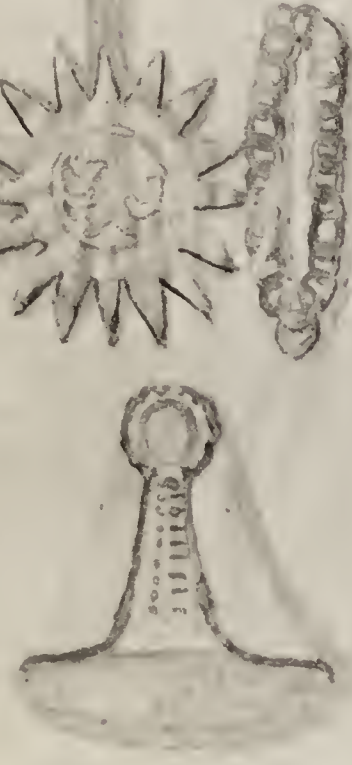


A Portrait understood to be that of Regina Tscharner who was married to Baron Christopher de Graffenried at Worb on April 25th, 1684 when she was nineteen years of age.



Anna Margaretha Dorothea Salome de Graffenried sister of the Landgrave.





TO ALL AND SINGULAR,

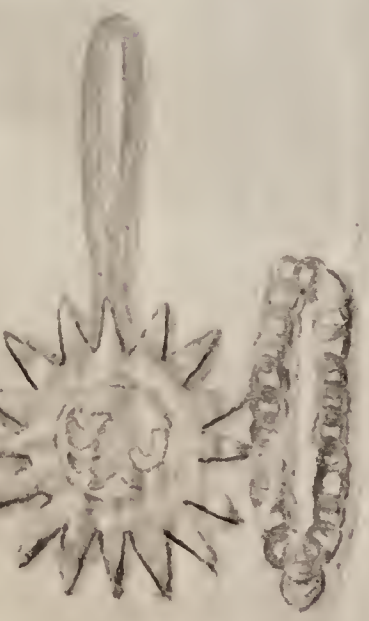
to whom these presents shall come Lawrence Crompe Esq^r CAROLINA HERALD sendeth Greeting. Whereas his Excellency the Palatine, and the Right Hon^ble the rest of the true and absolute Proprietors, of the Province of Carolina, have by their Comission or Patent under their hands, and the Great Seal of the said Province of Carolina, bearing date the First day of June 1705 mad, constituted and appointed, Me the said Lawrence Crompe, to be President of their Court of Honor, and Principall Herald of the whole Province of Carolina aforesaid, by the name of CAROLINA HERALD, To hold the same during the Term of my Naturall Life with all Fees &c^a And whereas it was by their Predecessors established and constituted, and is by them their Heires, and Successors for ever to be observed, That there be a certain number of Landgraves and Cassiques, who are to be the Perpetual and Hereditary Nobles and Peers of the said Province, and as a Lasting Monument of the Favour of the said Palatine and Lords Proprietors, to the merit of the said Landgraves and Cassiques Did authorise, impower and direct, Me the said Carolina Herald to devise, give, grant, and assign, to the Landgraves and Cassiques of the said Province, Upon the face of the Sun in its glory, such Armes and Crests as I should think most proper, and over the Escocheon of the said Armes, a Landgraves and Cassiques Cap of Honor, Which said Badges and Distinctions of Honor, they are not to make use of, till assigned by Me, And likewise I am to invest the said Landgraves and Cassiques, in Robes of Scarlet interlaced with Gold, To be by them worne on all great and solemn occasions, And also to invest them with a purple Ribbon or Gold Chain, with the Sun in its Glory Pendant at the same, with this Motto VIDITQUE DEUS HANC LUCEM ESSE BONAM, which said Gold Chain and Sun, or Purple Ribbon and Sun, they are required always to appear in And Forasmuch as it appearing to Me, that the Palatine and Lords Proprietors of the Province aforesaid have by their Patent bearing date the Twenty eighth day of July last created Christopher De Graffenried, one of the Soveraign Council of Berne, and late Governor of Yverdon in Switzerland, a Landgrave of the said Province of Carolina, who having directions from the said Lords Proprietors, That such proper alterations may be made in his Armes, and that such addition may be granted and assigned to him and his Heires as shall belong to a Landgrave of Carolina Know ye therefore That I the said Carolina Herald, by vertue of the Power and Authority granted to me, by my Comission or Patent as is above mentioned, Have devised, and doe by these Presents give, grant, and assign, to the said Christopher De Graffenried Landgrave of Carolina Upon the face of the Sun in his Glory Four Coats Quarterly, First On a Ragged Staff in Pale and fired at the Top Proper as the antient Armes of his Family Second Gules a Lions head Erased Argent, Third Argent a Bears head Erased Sable, the Fourth as the first, And over the Escocheon of the said Armes a Landgraves Cap of Honor, as in the Margin hereof they are more plainly depicted, Which said Armes on the face of the Sun, and Cap of Honor, are to be born by him and his Heires for ever, as Landgraves of Carolina; And I am further impowered to invest the said Landgrave, with Robes of Scarlett, and Purple Ribbon or Gold Chain and Sun, as aforesaid, Draughts of which are depicted in the Margin hereof GIVEN under my hand and Seal This Eighth day of [illegible] One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine

Law. Crompe Carolina Herald (Seal)

The Proclamation of the Carolina Herald.









TO ALL AND SINGULAR.

to whom these presents shall come Lawrence Crompe Esq^r CAROLINA HERALD sendeth Greeting. Whereas his Excellency the Palatine, and the Right Hon^ble the rest of the true and absolute Proprietors, of the Province of Carolina, have by their Commission or Patent, under their hands, and the Great Seal of the said Province of Carolina, bearing date the First day of June 1705 made, constituted and appointed, Me the said Lawrence Crompe, to be President of their Court of Honor, and Principall Herald of the whole Province of Carolina aforesaid, by the name of CAROLINA HERALD, To hold the same during the Term of my Naturall Life with all Fees &c^a And whereas it was by their Predecessors established and constituted, and is by them their Heires, and Successors for ever to be observed, That there be a certain number of Landgraves and Caßiques, who are to be the Perpetual and Hereditary Nobles and Peers of the said Province, and as a lasting Monument of the Favour of the said Palatine and Lords Proprietors, to the merit of the said Landgraves and Caßiques Did authorise, impower and direct, Me the said Carolina Herald to devise, give, grant, and assign, to the Landgraves and Caßiques of the said Province, Upon the face of the Sun in its glory, such Armes and Crests as I should think most proper, and over the Escocheon of the said Armes, a Landgraves and Caßiques Cap of Honor, Which said Badges and Distinctions of Honor, they are not to make use of, till assigned by Me, And likewise I am to invest the said Landgraves and Caßiques, in Robes of Scarlet interlaced with Gold, To be by them worne on all great and solemn occasions, And also to invest them with a purple Ribbon or Gold Chain, with the Sun in its Glory Pendant at the same, with this Motto VIDIT QUE DEUS HANC LUCEM ESSE BONAM, which said Gold Chain and Sun, or Purple Ribbon and Sun, they are required always to appear in And Forasmuch as it appearing to Me, that the Palatine and Lords Proprietors of the Province aforesaid have by their Patent bearing date the Twenty eighth day of July last created Christopher De Graffenried, one of the Soveraign Councill of Berne, and late Governor of Yverdon in Switzerland, a Landgrave of the said Province of Carolina, who having directions from the said Lords Proprietors, That such proper alterations may be made in his Armes, and that such addition may be granted and assigned to him and his Heires as shall belong to a Landgrave of Carolina Know ye therefore That I the said Carolina Herald, by vertue of the Power and Authority granted to me, by my Comission or Patent as is above mentioned, Have devised, and doe by these Presents give, grant, and assign, to the said Christopher De Graffenried Landgrave of Carolina Upon the face of the Sun in his Glory Four Coats Quarterly, First On a Ragged Staff in Pale and fixed at the Top Proper as the antient Armes of his Family Second Gules a Lions head Erased Argent. Third Argent a Bears head Erased Sable, the Fourth as the first, And over the Escocheon of the said Armes a Landgraves Cap of Honor, as in the Margin hereof they are more plainly depicted, which said Armes on the face of the Sun, and Cap of Honor, are to be born by him and his Heires for ever, as Landgraves of Carolina; And I am further impowered to invest the said Landgrave, with Robes of Scarlett, and Purple Ribbon or Gold Chain and Sun, as aforesaid, the Draughts of which are depicted in the Margin hereof GIVEN under my hand and Seal this Eighth day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine

Law. Crompe Carolina Herald^s Sec^l

The Proclamation of the Carolina Herald.

Cum à Sereniſsimo Carolo secundo nuper Angliæ Rege,
Nobis Gulielmo Domino Baroni de Craven, et Henrico Duci de Beaufort, reliquisque Provinciæ Carolinæ
Proprietarys conseſsum sit, Viros Spectatu digniores ad Honores et Dignitates in Nostrâ illâ Provincia evehere, quorum
in veram, vigam Deum Pietatem; inconcuſsam in Principem fidelitatem, et Morum Innocentiam omnes uno ore deprædicant
Cumque Virum Honoratiſsimum Christophorum de Graffenried, Membrum Supremi et Absoluti Concilij Reipublicæ
Bernensis Omni fere laude et Præconio Majorem acceperimus, in Animos induximus istiusmodi Cum cohonestare honoribus
Jam clare enim egregia Hujus virtus et Domi et Belli apud Omnes inclaruit ut Senatus Populusqꝫ Bernensis Ipsum,
Gubernatorem, seu Præfectum Iverdoni apud Helvetios perquam honorifice constituerunt, uti Publicum aliquod multorum in Patriam
suam promeritorum testimonium darent. Neque tantum Solido Patriæ Suæ bono, quacunque data occasione studuit sed plurima
etiam ipsius beneficia in Reginam Sereniſsimam & Magnæ Britanniæ Conſœderatos satis perspecta dedit: et in reposcendo Novo
Castello magna cum diligentia prudentur et Optime Officia Sua Præstitit. Illustriſsimus Duc De Albemarle una cum
primarijs totius Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Membris, ut tanti viri promerita aliquo pacto remunerare posſent, Honore et Titulo
Magistri in Artibus Eum insigniebant. Nosque pariter eum justum consummatiſsimi Viri meritorum pretium, Eundem Honoratiſsi
mum Christophorum de Graffenried Provinciæ Nostræ Carolinæ Landgravium constituimus. Scialis igitur quod
NOS Ex Singulari favore Nostro utque etiam æternum Posteris Ipsius Meritorum Monumentum demus Nobilem Virum
Christophorum de Graffenried ad Statum, Gradum, Stylum Dignitatem, Titulum et Honorem Landgravij Ereximus præfecimus
et Creavimus Ipsumqꝫ Christophorum Graffenried Landgravium Tenore Præsentium erigimus præficimus et creamus
Eidemque Christophoro Graffenried Nomen Statum Gradum Stylum Dignitatem Titulum et Honorem Landgravij imposuimus
dedimus et præbuimus et per Præsentes pro Nobis Hæredibus et Succeſsoribus Nostris Damus imponimus et præbemus Habendum
et Tenendum eadem Nomen Gradum, Stylum, Dignitatem, Titulum et Honorem Landgravij Eidem Christophoro Graffenried
et Hæredibus Suis in perpetuum. Volentes ac per Præsentes concedentes pro Nobis Hæredibus et Succeſsoribus Nostris quod prædictus
Christophorus Graffenried et Hæredes Sui prædicti Nomen, Statum, Gradum, Stylum Dignitatem Titulum et Honorem Landgravij
Succeſsive gerant habeant et posſideant et eorum quilibet gerat habeat et posſideat, et per Nomen Landgravij Vocentur et Nuncupentur
et eorem quilibet vocetur et nuncupetur quodqꝫ Idem Christophorus Graffenried et Hæredes Sui prædicti Succeſsive Landgravij
in Omnibus tencantur et ut Landgravij tractentur et reputentur et Eorem quilibet tractetur et reputetur. In Cujus rei Testimonium
has Literas Nostras Sub Magno Sigillo Nostro Carolinæ fieri fecimus Patentes Datas per Manus Nostras Vigesimo Octavo
Die July Anno Ræ Christianæ 1709.

CRAVEN Palatine Beaufort CRAVEN for the Lord Carteret M. Ashley Holleton J Danson M. Ashley for Joseph Blake.

The Landgrave's English Patent of Nobility.



EXCERPTS FROM

THE FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONS OF CAROLINA

DRAWN UP BY JOHN LOCKE, MARCH 1, 1669.

Our sovereign Lord, the King, having out of his royal grace and bounty, granted unto us the Province of Carolina, with all the royalties, properties, jurisdictions and privileges of a County Palatine, as large and ample as the County Palatine of Durham, with other great Privileges; for the better settlement of the government of the said place, and establishing the interest of the Lords Proprietors with equality, and without confusion; and that the government of this Province may be made most agreeable to the Monarchy under which we live, and of which this Province is a part; and that we may avoid erecting a numerous democracy: We, the Lords and proprietors of the Province aforesaid, have agreed to this following form of government, to be perpetually established amongst us unto which we do oblige ourselves, our heirs and successors, in the most binding ways that can be devised. . .

3d. The whole Province shall be divided into Counties; each county shall consist of eight signories, eight baronies and four precincts; each precinct shall consist of six colonies.

4th. Each signory, barony, and colony, shall consist of twelve thousand acres, the eight signories being the share of the eight proprietors, and the eight baronies of the nobility; both which shares, being each of them one-fifth of the whole, are to be perpetually annexed, the one to the proprietors and the other to the hereditary nobility; leaving the colonies, being three-fifths, amongst the people; so that in setting out and planting the lands, the balance of the government may be preserved. . .

9th. There shall be just as many Landgraves as there are counties, and twice as many Casiques, and no more. These shall be the hereditary nobility of the Province, and by right of their dignity be members of Parliament. Each Landgrave shall have four baronies, and each Casique two baronies, hereditarily and unalterably annexed to and settled upon the said dignity. . .

11th. Any Landgrave or Casique, at any time before the year one thousand seven hundred and one, shall have power to alienate, sell or make over to any other person, his dignity, with the baronies thereunto belonging, all intirely together; but after the year one thousand, seven hundred, no Landgrave or Casique shall have power to alienate, sell, make over, or let the hereditary baronies of his dignity, or any part thereof, otherwise than as in section 18th; but they shall all intirely, with the dignity thereunto belonging, descend unto his heirs male; and for want of heirs male, all intirely and

undivided, to the next heir general; and for want of such heirs shall devolve into the hands of the Lords proprietors. . .

14th. Whosoever by right of inheritance, shall come to be Landgrave or Casique, shall take the name and arms of his predecessor in that dignity, to be from thenceforth the name and arms of his family and their posterity. . .

27th. No Landgrave or Casique, shall be tried for any criminal cause, in any but the Chief-justice's court, and that by a jury of his peers.

* * *

The following excerpts have been taken from the *Colonial Records of North Carolina,* volume one:

Meeting of the Lords Proprietors at Craven House, London, Sept. 3, 1709. Present His Grace the Duke of Beaufort for himself and the Palatin, The Honorable Maurice Ashley Esq., Sir John Colleton Barrt., John Danson, Esq.

A proposal was read from Christopher de Graffenried and Lewis Michel Esqre. It was agreed that a Warrant be prepared to the Surveyor General of North Carolina to admeasure and set out 10,000 Acres of land to the S. Christopher de Graffenried and his Heirs and that grants be passed accordingly.

To the 2nd Proposal relating to the poor Palatines that shall be transported into North Carolina, it was resolved that their Lordships will not undertake to provide them with all provisions they shall want but they will give directions to their Receiver General to supply the Palatines with such provisions as he shall have of their Lordships in his hands and may be spared from the necessary use of the government at the same rates he received them, the said Christopher de Graffenried and Lewis Michel paying their Lordships for the same in Sterling money in London at the end of two years after the arrival of the Palatines in North Carolina at 50 per cent discount.

Memorandum the Secretary received a Bill of £100. payable to him for the use of the Lords Proprietors upon Christopher de Graffenried and due upon the 1st of January next ensuing.

Signed a Warrant for Christopher de Graffenried for 10,000 Acres of land in North Carolina. Agreed that Mr. Lewis Michel have a Warrant for 3500 Acres of land in North Carolina to him and his heirs, he paying for the same according to the rate the Swiss Canton purchased their Land in that part of the Province aforesaid.

Meeting of the Lords Proprietors at Craven House, London, April 6, 1710.

Present His Grace the Duke of Beaufort. Maurice Ashley Esqr., Sir John Colleton Barrt., John Danson, Esqr.

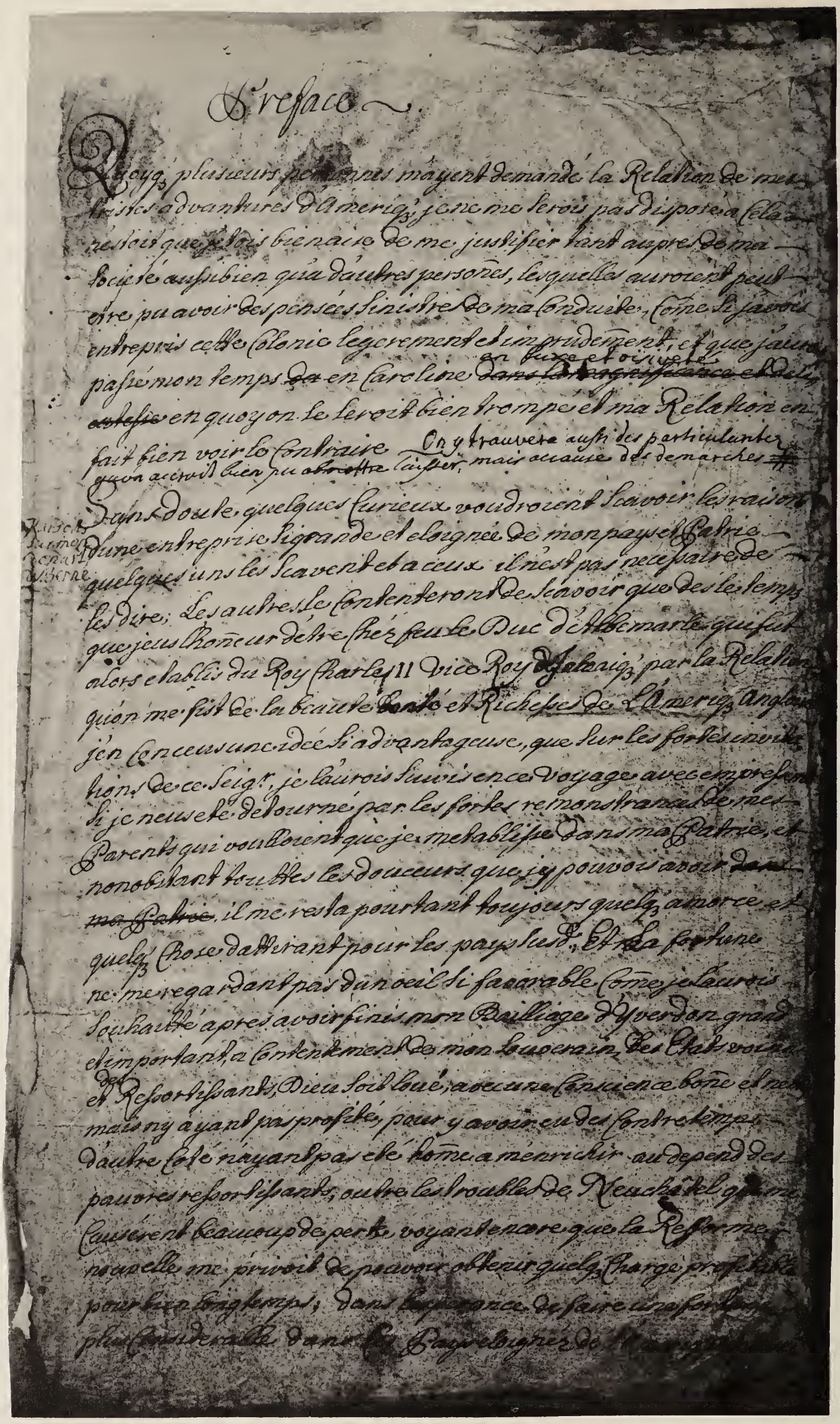
Agreed that the Baron de Graffenried and Mr. Lewis Michel shall have a lease of all royal mines and minerals in the Province of Carolina that they shall discover and work for the term of 30 years, they being at the entire charge. The Produce of it to be divided into eight parts whereof four eights are to be paid to the Lords Proprietors, the other four eights to the said Baron de Graffenried and Mr. Lewis Michel for term of 5 years after any such Mines shall be found and opened. But after the aforesaid term of five years then the Lords to have five eights, the said Baron de Graffenried and Mr. Lewis Michel three eights, the Lords being to pay the Crown the fourth part according to the Words of the Charter.

Ordered that the Secretary do give a copy of these Minutes to the Baron de Graffenried which was done accordingly.

* * *



The seal of the Landgrave.



Preface.

Quoy, plusieurs personnes m'ayent demandé la Relation de mes tristes advantures d'Amerique, je ne me serois pas disposé a celà neanmoins que je sois bien aise de me justifier tant auprés de ma Soeur qu'aussi bien qu'à d'autres personnes, lesquelles auroient peut-être pu avoir des pensées sinistres de ma conduite, comme si j'avois entrepris cette colonie legerement et imprudemment, et que j'aurois passé mon temps ~~da~~ en caroline ~~dans la negligeance et delices~~ en luxe et oisiveté en quoy on se trouveroit bien trompé et ma Relation en fait bien voir le contraire. On y trouvera aussi des particularités que on auroit bien pu obmettre laisser, mais a cause des demarches

Sçavoir double, quelques curieux voudroient sçavoir les raisons d'une entreprise si grande et eloignée de mon pays et Patrie quelques uns les sçavent et d'autres il n'est pas necessaire de les dire; Les autres se contenteront de sçavoir que des le temps que j'eus l'honneur d'être chés feu le Duc d'Albemarle qui fut alors chef du Roy Charles II vice Roy d'Amerique, par la Relation qu'on me fist de la beauté Bonté et Richesse de l'Amerique Angloise j'en conceus une idée si advantageuse, que sur les fortes envies et remonstrances de mes Parents qui vouloient que je me establisse dans ma Patrie, et nonobstant toutes les douceurs que j'y pouvois avoir dans ma Patrie, il me resta pourtant toujours quelque amorce et quelque chose d'attirant pour les pays lieux; Et la fortune ne me regardant pas d'un oeil si favorable comme je l'aurois souhaitté apres avoir finis mon Bailliage d'Yverdan grand et important a contentement de mon Souverain, des Etats et Ressortissants, Dieu soit loué, avec une conscience bonne et nette mais n'y ayant pas profité, pour y avoir eu des contretemps d'autre coté n'ayant pas été homme a enrichir au depend des pauvres ressortissants; outre les troubles de Neuchâtel qui me causerent beaucoup de perte, voyant encore que la Reformation nouvelle me privoit de pouvoir obtenir quelque charge profitable pour fort longtemps, dans l'esperance de faire une fortune plus considerable dans les Pays eloignés de

First Page of the Landgrave's French Version of his New World Experiences.

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE LANDGRAVE

Although Christopher was the only son of the Landgrave who came to America, it is said that the Landgrave's descendants now living in this country number more than two thousand, possibly near three thousand.

Christopher married Barbara Tempest (nee Needham), daughter of the distinguished Sir Arthur Needham of Wymondsley, Hertfordshire, England, and had one son, Tscharner, who was the first de Graffenried born on American soil. Tscharner was married four times and was the father of sixteen children, of whom fourteen lived to maturity. By his first wife, Mary Baker, daughter of Colonel Henry Baker of Chowan, North Carolina, to whom he was married on the 5th of July, 1742, he had nine children. By his second wife, who was Sarah Lowry, he had one child; and by his third wife, Eliza Embry (nee Allen), three children. His fourth wife, Lucretia Robinson (nee Towns), bore him three daughters.

One of the most distinguished women of the family was Miss Mary Clare de Graffenried, a descendant of Francis, who was a son of Tscharner by his first marriage. A native of Macon, Georgia, where her father was a prominent lawyer, she was graduated from Wesleyan College only a few weeks after the city had surrendered to General Wilson's cavalry. At Commencement, she gave proof of that mental independence and courage in the expression of convictions which later contributed largely to the success of her career. Discarding the valedictory essay she had prepared and submitted to the faculty, she delivered instead a glowing defense of the Confederacy and a stirring philippic against the Federal soldiers then in possession of the city and encamped under the shadow of Wesleyan's walls. General Wilson was highly indignant. He threatened to close the college and considered administering some form of discipline to the young valedictorian. In the end, however, he thought better of it and allowed the matter to pass without action.

After some years as a teacher in private schools at Washington, Miss de Graffenried, at the instance of the late Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, undertook for the Department of the Interior the work which was to make her one of the foremost authorities on questions relating to wages and conditions of labor, particularly as regarded women. She wrote extensively on social and economic subjects, contributing to *Harper's, Century, Forum,* and other leading magazines of the period. She had a personality of rare charm and a wealth of knowledge gained by travel, study, and observation; the keenness of her mind and the humor and frankness of her speech made her conversation a delight. In the evening of her life, her house in Washington, adorned

with rare curios and mementoes of her travels, was the favorite gathering place of men and women of distinction in public life, in literature, and in art. (See the *History of the de Graffenried Family,* pp.10, 164, 166, and *The de Graffenried Name in Literature,* pp.14, 15, 16, 17, also the illustrations and sketches hereinafter shown.)

The career of the late JUDGE EDWARD DE GRAFFENRIED OF ALABAMA also sheds lustre on the family name. As one of the Judges of the State's highest Court, his opinions, exhibiting a thorough and sound knowledge of the law, combined with grace and clarity of style, assured him a secure and honored place in the judicial history of Alabama. (See the *History of the de Graffenried Family,* pp.3, 12, 254 and *The de Graffenried Name in Literature,* p. 18). For a further account of him and of his son, the Honorable Edward de Graffenried, M. C., see below.

Undoubtedly the most brilliant orator and public figure among the Landgrave's American descendants was REESE CALHOUN DE GRAFFENRIED, who, when he died at Washington in 1902, was serving his third term as representative in Congress from Texas. His illustrious career is hereinafter related.

The family is justifiably proud of the fact that the tradition of the Landgrave flows, too, in the veins of the illustrious and beloved ELLEN GLASGOW, indisputably among the foremost of American novelists, and of her distinguished brother ARTHUR GRAHAM GLASGOW, M.E., D.Sc., D.Eng., LL.D., concerning each of whom more is to be found herein; also the Honorable ROBERT WICKLIFFE WOOLLEY, chief investigator for the Congressional Committee investigating the United States Steel Corporation in 1911-1912 and later auditor of the United States Treasury for the Interior Department, Director of the United States Mint, Director of Publicity for the First Liberty Loan campaign, and a member of the United States Commerce Commission; and that venerable and Eminent Citizen of Texas, EDWIN C. BEDFORD, II.

The late ROBERT P. DE GRAFFENRIED, one of the Justices of the District Court of Oklahoma, prior to his removal to that State, practiced his profession with great success in Texas, where he was District Attorney of Hardeman County. BOSWELL DE GRAFFENRIED WADDELL, a distinguished member of the Alabama bar and a member of the State Senate, also held many other important public positions including membership of the State Constitutional Convention. FRANK M. DE GRAFFENRIED, brother of Judge Edward de Graffenried and lawyer for many years at Seale, Alabama, held a number

of public offices including that of County Attorney and was a noted trial lawyer and prosecutor. Fleming Taylor de Graffenried, born June 18, 1863, had a very successful career as a business man and banker at Chilton, Texas.

In patriotic service to the United States, the de Graffenried family has not failed to perform its full share, as the records of the following, comprising only a few of the Baron's descendants who have thus distinguished themselves, bear witness:

Tscharner, son of Tscharner, served in the War of the Revolution, and at the Battle of Guilford Court House was shot through both hands and maimed for life, being deprived by his wounds of the use of his hands.

Francis, son of Tscharner, was a Captain in the War of the Revolution.

Christopher, son of Tscharner, served in the War of the Revolution, and at the Battle of Cowpens was shot through the breast and had two ribs broken.

Abraham Maury de Graffenried, Metcalf de Graffenried, and General Matthew Fontaine de Graffenried fought under General Jackson in the War of 1812.

William Baker de Graffenried was an aide of General Jackson in the War of 1812 and as a member of the famous Petersburg Troop displayed memorable gallantry at the assault on Fort Meigs.

Edwin P. de Graffenried served in Phillips' Legion of the Confederate Army and later as surgeon of the Fourth Alabama Regiment.

Freeman F. de Graffenried served in Roddy's Command, and Tscharner Rusk de Graffenried in the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment of the Confederate States' Army.

Matthew Fontaine de Graffenried was a Captain in the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment of the Confederate States' Army.

James Stark de Graffenried, John Martin de Graffenried, William Tscharner de Graffenried, and Vincent Monroe de Graffenried all served in the Confederate States' Army.

Henry de Graffenried was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, Hobson de Graffenried at the Second Battle of Manassas, and Thomas de Graffenried at Atlanta.

Thomas Seay de Graffenried served in Company K, Second Alabama Infantry, in the War with Spain.

Elbert Baker de Graffenried served in the United States Army from July 18, 1900, to July 17, 1903, taking part in the Chinese Relief Expedition

and in the engagements in the Philippines during the insurrection of the Filipinos, including that in which Company C, 9th U. S. Infantry, was massacred. In the latter engagement, at Balingiga, Samar Island, he was severely wounded in the left ear and arm and for his bravery in action was awarded a certificate of merit.

Such a large number of the Landgrave's descendants served with honor and distinction in World Wars I and II and with the U. N. forces in the Korean Expedition that it would be impossible to give an account of them here.

Over two centuries have run their course since the Landgrave was laid to rest in the old family church at Worb in his native Switzerland, but in the country of which he said, "It grieves me to the heart to leave such a good and beautiful land," his spirit still abides in the breasts of those who take just pride in bearing his name. Judged by the stern test of their ancient family motto, *Fac recte neminem time,* the American de Graffenrieds have proved themselves worthy of an ancestor whose title to nobility was not alone the gift of royalty, but was firmly grounded on his character. They have stood for the right, as they saw it, and without fear.

A perusal of the family names in the index of *The History of The de Graffenried Family* reminds one of a roster of the first families of American Colonial times, many of which are a permanent part of the history of the Colonies themselves. Who does not recall with fond memory such names as Thomas Garton Blewett, husband of Regina de Graffenried, and owner of the magnificent Blewett estate of over two thousand acres on the Peedee River near Columbus, Mississippi, which came to the Blewett family by royal grant from George II to one of Thomas Garton Blewett's ancestors and was such an important factor in supplying raw material and foodstuffs for the Confederate Army during the Civil War; The Bedfords, including that grand old man of Texas, Edwain G. Bedford II; Lieutenant-General Stephen D. Lee, husband of Regina Harrison, a descendant of Baron Christopher de Graffenried; Christopher B. Strong, one of the most noted judges of the old South, who also served with distinction as an officer in the War of 1812; the Peay family, whose members still own and reside upon the de Graffenried Plantation at Pittsboro, North Carolina, which has been owned by the de Graffenried family for more than one hundred years, and prior thereto was in the possession of the Alston family, coming to John Baker de Graffenried by his marriage to Delia Alston; the Scruggs family; the Taylors; the Atkinsons; the Ancrums; the Bakers; the Beauchamps; the

Boswells; the Calhoun family, two brothers of John C. Calhoun having married two de Graffenried sisters, daughters of Tscharner de Graffenried; the Daniel family; the Du Ponts; the Fontaines and Maurys and the descendants of Matthew Fontaine Maury, elected to the Hall of Fame; the Garretts; the Gholsons; the Graves family, including John Temple Graves, John Temple Graves Jr., and James de Graffenried Graves; the Hobsons, descendants of Sarah de Graffenried, daughter of Tscharner (notably General Edwin Lafayette Hobson, long active in the management of the famous Tredegar Iron Works, which furnished a large part of the munitions and ordinance used by the Confederate Army and where the Confederate ram the *Merrimac,* re-christened the *Virginia,* was overhauled and re-fitted); the Kirkland family; the Flemings, descendants of Sir Archibald Flemynge, of Peele, second son of Lord Flemynge, Earl of Wigtown, Keeper of Dumbarton, and Commissary of Glasgow in the reign of Charles I of England, created a baronet by Charles II in 1661; the Moores; the Pinckards; the Woodsons and many, many others. Equally familiar is the name of Chancellor Creed Taylor, whose famous law-school on his estate at "Needham" produced some of the most eminent of the old-time Southern lawyers and orators. Thrilling, too, is the story of the part played by the maternal ancestors of the de Graffenrieds of Falls County, Texas, in the Battle of San Jacinto.

* * *



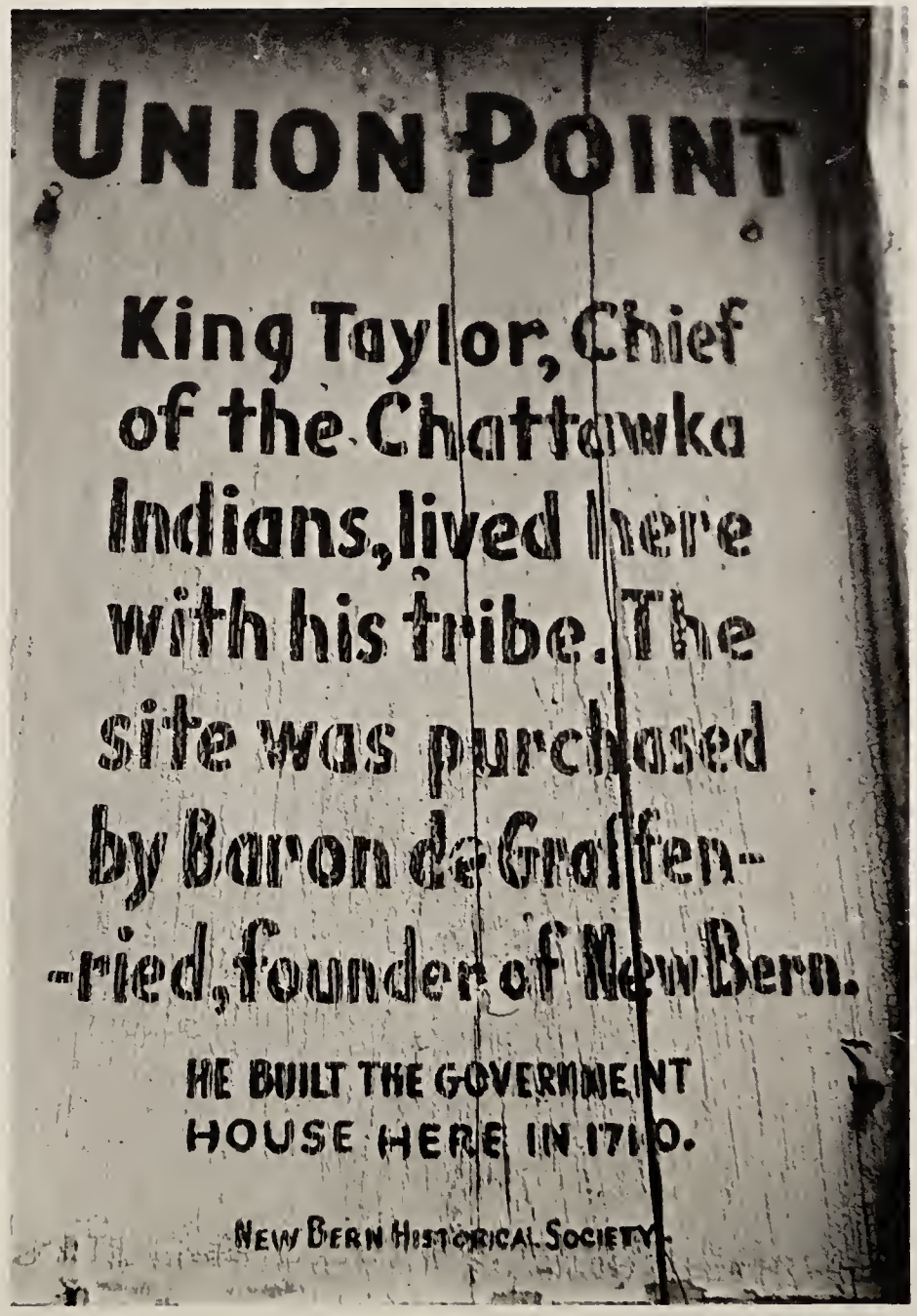
Insignia of Bern, Switzerland, and New Bern, N. C.



River Front at New Bern.



One of his descendants in America, Hon. J. Lacy de Graffenried, stands at the spot in New Bern where the Landgrave first landed.





Two Markers at New Bern.



Two Views of New Bern.



Tryon Palace, New Bern.



de Graffenried Park, New Bern.



de Graffenried Park, New Bern.





(L. to R.) — Thomas Garton Blewett, husband of Regina de Graffenried. John Baker de Graffenried.





(L. to R.) — Delia Alston, wife of John Baker de Graffenried and their daughter Martha Ermine.

ALLEN de GRAFFENRIED

The following article appeared in a newspaper published in Chester, S. C., on September 1st, 1925, and carried the headline:

SOME EVENTS OF INTEREST ABOUT EIGHTY YEARS AGO

By Arthur Cornwell

First among these was the arrest, trial, conviction and execution of three slaves, the property of Allen de Graffenried. He was a wealthy planter residing in the western part of Chester district, living alone, being a widower, and his children having married and settled apart from him.

A noted slave of his, called "Yellow John" was a "runaway." Mr. de Graffenried was known to keep money in his home, with all the arrangements of which John was familiar. Taking into his confidence two other slaves on the place, he stealthily approached at night, and, murdering his master, robbed the house and fled. The three were in due time captured, tried, convicted by a court of magistrate and freeholders, and executed on the same gallows, erected about a mile east of the village in what was known as the "hanging old field." Their bodies were taken charge of by the resident physicians and carried a mile or more west of the village to a spring branch rising in a ravine in the woods. For days the work of dissection progressed, and the place was religiously avoided by the negro, the small boy and some adult whites, all of whom fully believed the place to be haunted by the ghosts of the murderers. The bones of the dead were placed in a box to dry. This box was nailed to a tree about 15 feet from the ground to be safe from the ravages of hogs and varmints.

When winter came a negro man, Hannibal Brawley, was out "possum hunting." His dog treed, and he went to him to secure the opposum, little dreaming that his wandering in the woods had brought him to the haunted spot. Looking up the tree in search of the varmint, his eyes caught sight of the box of bones. Dropping his axe, he fled for home, "and stood not on the order of his going." His face, hands and arms long bore marks of the briars through which he ran. Varmints in that vicinity enjoyed a long period of immunity.

* * *

CHANCELLOR CREED TAYLOR

Blake Baker Woodson was the third son of Miller Woodson and his wife, Mary Baker de Graffenried, eldest daughter and fifth child of Tscharner de Graffenried. Blake Baker Woodson was born about 1770 in Cumberland County, Va. He had a large plantation in Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties, and after the loss of his house by fire, followed by the death of his wife, he sold his estate to Chancellor Creed Taylor, his brother-in-law, who married Sally de Graffenried Woodson, daughter of Mary Baker de Graffenried Woodson. Here Chancellor Taylor erected his famous residence "Needham." After the death of her husband, Mary Baker de Graffenried Woodson went there to reside with her daughter. It is stated in the *History of the de Graffenried Family,* p.197, that: "Born in 1766, trained in the law in the office of Colonel George Carrington, whom he later succeeded in practice, Creed Taylor, at twenty-two entered the General Assembly of Virginia, continuing in the house from 1788 until 1798, when he was elected to the Senate, serving as a member of that body until he was appointed to the bench. He was one of the commissioners to fix the site of the University of Virginia and served, with General Joseph Martin and Archibald Stuart, on the commission to settle the boundary lines between Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, when Virginia ceded her western lands to the United States. In 1805 he was appointed Judge of the General Court, and in 1806, upon the death of Chancellor George Wythe, became Chancellor of the Superior Court of Law and Chancery." Some of the most distinguished members of the Virginia bar, including John Minor Botts, Samuel Taylor, and William Yates Gholson, were trained in the famous law-school and moot-court which the Chancellor opened at "Needham" in 1821. Chancellor Taylor died January 17th, 1836.

Portraits by the celebrated artist St. Memin of Chancellor Creed Taylor and his wife (see illustrations) belonged to the estate of the late Dr. Arthur Graham Glasgow, and hung in Glasgow House, 1 Main Street, Richmond, during the lifetime of Miss Ellen Glasgow, who was the great grandniece of Chancellor Taylor. It was Mrs. Creed Taylor's fondness for reading in bed *The Mysteries of Udolpho* which Miss Glasgow attributed to one of her characters, Mrs. Lightfoot. The two St. Memin portraits are now in the winter home of the late Dr. Glasgow, in Palm Beach, Florida.

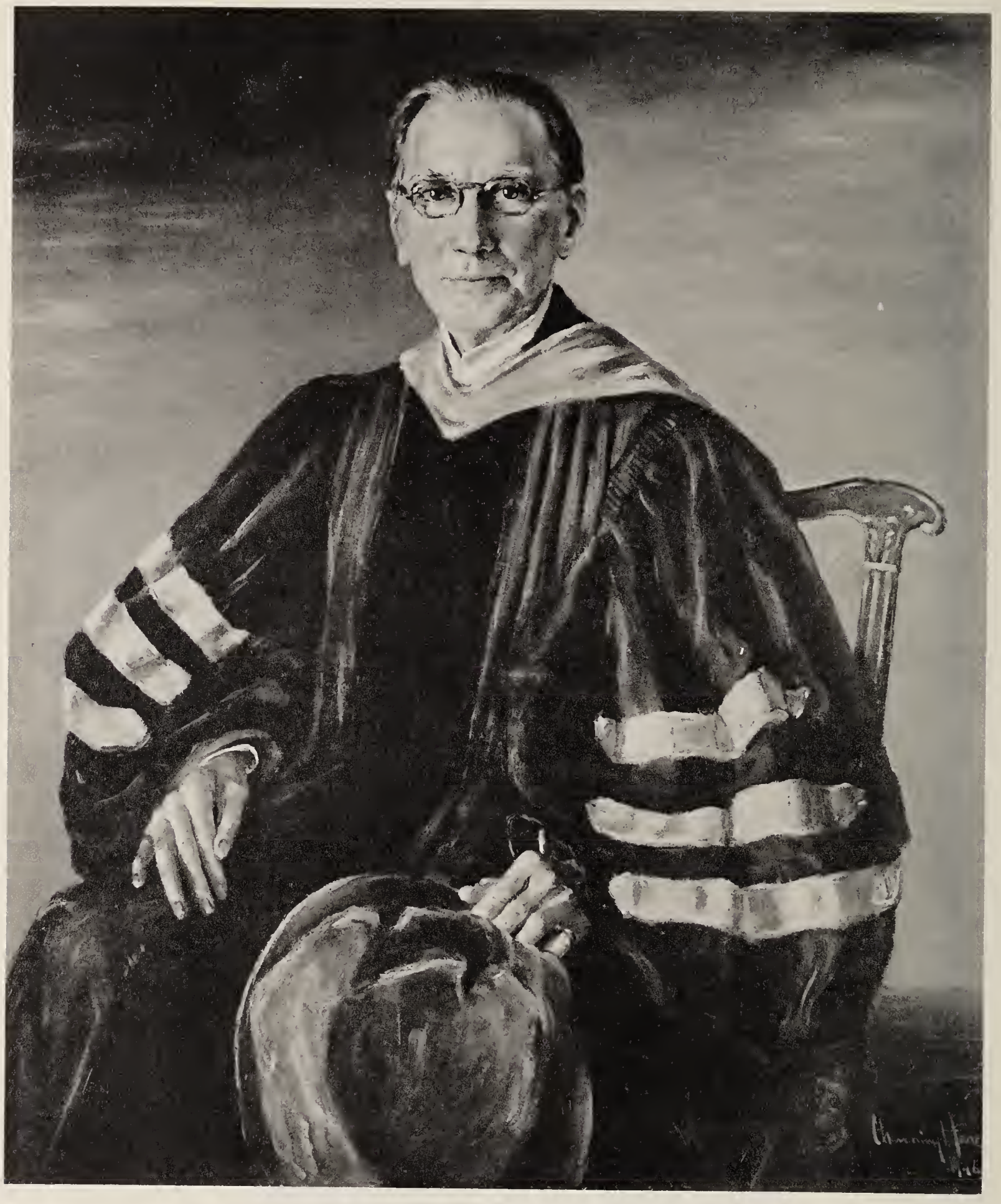
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Chancellor Creed Taylor, Husband of Sally de Graffenried Woodson who was a descendant of the Landgrave through Mary Baker de Graffenried Daughter of Tscharner. Portrait by C. B. F. de St. Memin.



Sally de Graffenried Taylor, Wife of the Chancellor. Portrait by C. B. F. de St. Memin.



Arthur Graham Glasgow, M.E., E.D., D.Sc., LLD. From a portrait by Channing Hare painted for the Virginia Historical Society.

ARTHUR GRAHAM GLASGOW

Among the distinguished American descendants of Baron Christopher de Graffrenried were Arthur Graham Glasgow and his sister Ellen Glasgow.

Arthur Graham Glasgow was born at Buchanan, Va., May 30th, 1865. His father was the Francis Thomas Glasgow who operated during the Civil War the ore mines and blast furnaces of the Tredegar Iron Company—the Richmond Arsenal of the Confederacy. He amazingly kept "The Tredegar" fully supplied with pig-iron of high quality until Richmond was evacuated. He was the nephew of General Joseph Reid Anderson, President of the Tredegar Company; of Judge Francis Thomas Anderson, Member of the Supreme Court of Virginia and Rector of Washington and Lee University; and of Col. John T. Anderson, distinguished planter in Botetourt County, Va.

Arthur Graham Glasgow's mother was Anne Jane Gholson Glasgow. Through her, he descended from William Yates, seventh President of the College of William and Mary and Rector of Bruton Parish Church 1761-64; from the prolific Randolphs of Turkey Island, from the Taylors, and from other old Virginia families.

Arthur Graham Glasgow was graduated from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1885. After serving the United Gas Improvement Company and other gas interests, he established in London, May, 1892, the firm of Humphreys & Glasgow, the installation of whose gas processes now aggregate a daily capacity of over 2,500 millions of cubic feet—revolutionizing the gas industry of the eastern hemisphere.

On October 1, 1902, when 36 years of age, he married in St. Paul's Church of Richmond, beautiful Margaret Elizabeth Branch, direct descendant of Christopher Branch of Abingdon-on-Thames, who was settled in Virginia before the Pilgrims sighted Plymouth Rock. He henceforth believed and often affirmed that subsequent success was due to her wonderful cooperation, resulting from unique "common-sense" approaching genius.

Moreover, her character, culture and unconscious charm, combined with true Virginian hospitality, brought the Glasgows social position in British life seldom ever enjoyed by foreigners. (See illustration of their London residence, Moncorvo House, Ennismore Gardens, then filled with works of art—many now in the Virginia Museum.)

Their only child, Margaret Gholson Glasgow, was born in London, where she married in 1935 Ambrose Christian Congreve, whose family, although British, have lived for centuries at Mount Congreve, near Water-

ford, Ireland. Their own home is at Winkfield Manor, Ascot, England, as well as at Kilmeadon House, County Waterford, Ireland.

When the United States entered the First World War, Mr. Glasgow first fulfilled missions to Roumania, France, and England, then became Fixed-Nitrogen Administrator of the U. S. War Department and established the Fixed-Nitrogen Laboratory, later transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

Unable to induce any of the great chemical or fertilizer companies to complete and operate the Muscle Shoals nitrate plants, left unfinished at the end of the War, he planned (with complete approval of the Secretaries of War, Agriculture and Interior, and their advisors) the United States Fixed-Nitrogen Corporation, in which the Government would buy all of its preferred stock for $12,500,000. All concerned agreed that this would eliminate, by home production, the hazardous importation of Chilean nitrate, heretofore necessary both in time of war and of peace.

After preparation of the bill, but before its forceful presentation to Congress by the Secretary of War, Mr. Glasgow, although warned that his absence might endanger the bill, was obliged to return to his own work abroad, after five years of unpaid effort to promote the security of his country in a free world.

But Congress had changed politically; everything of the Wilsonian period, including the League of Nations, was anathema to the new Congress.

Unable longer to withstand London winters, when the Second World War began, Dr. Glasgow with his wife moved to Florida. He retired as Chairman and Managing Director of Humphreys & Glasgow, Ltd., then owned by his daughter, but he still continued, in his nineties, as Chairman of the Building Supplies Corporation in Norfolk.

Dr. and Mrs. Glasgow continued ceaselessly to urge, by tongue and pen, immediate cooperation of our then great Navy (fully equal to the British Navy), to stop German aggression at its source, while our vast industrial resources were gaining mastery of the air and equipping Allied land forces. But isolationism again prevailed too long, with the expensive consequences now so widely recognized.

In Palm Beach, Florida, Dr. and Mrs. Glasgow were hosts in successive years to M. Paul Reynaud, twice Prime Minister of France, and of M. Paul Henri-Spaak, formerly Prime Minister of Belgium, when representing the Council of Europe.

Portraits of Dr. Glasgow, and of his sister Ellen Glasgow, hang together

in the Museum of the Virginia Historical Society, of which he was Honorary Vice-President.

The alumni of Stevens Institute of Technology once requested a portrait of Dr. Glasgow to hang over the fireplace of the Alumni Reception Room in Castle Stevens, to replace a portrait of Colonel John Stevens, Founder of the Institute, which was to be moved to a more appropriate position.

When asked for a comprehensive description to be attached to the frame, Dr. Glasgow suggested the following:

ARTHUR GRAHAM GLASGOW, STEVENS '85
M.E., E.D., D.Sc., LL.D.

Life-Member

American Society of Mechanical Engineers
American Society of Civil Engineers
American Gas Association (Gold Medal)
Franklin Institute (Gold Medal)
Institution of Civil Engineers
Institution of Mechanical Engineers
Institution of Gas Engineers (Honorary)
President Alumni
Graduate Addresses, Alumni Award
Virginia Museum (Rhoads Medal)
Virginia Historical Society (Honorary Vice-President)

Dr. Glasgow always hoped that his efforts in the United States, during, between, and after the two World Wars, would eventually prove far more important than his engineering achievements abroad. He set forth his opinions in the following widely distributed brochures and in many other writings:

Letters to the New York Times; Opposing Mandatory Joint Income Tax Returns by Married Couples Living Together; Making Democracy and the World Mutually Safe; Sequel Thereto; Six Letters Concerning Better Government; False War Prosperity and Strikes in Restraint of Trade; The Premises of the Declaration of Independence—and Their Consequences; The American Way of Life and World Leadership; Unrestricted Suffrage and Its Consequences; Restore Equality Before the Law; Concerning Human Equality; Concerning National Defense.

Dr. Glasgow's record of achievements, with the literary eminence of his sister, Ellen Glasgow, show that the ancient Swiss family of de Graffenried has not suffered by admixture with Scotch and English blood in America. Dr. Glasgow died October 28, 1955, as this manuscript was in process of completion.



Ellen Glasgow. From a portrait painted by Raymond Neilson for the Virginia Historical Society.

ELLEN GLASGOW

Ellen Anderson Gholson Glasgow, known to literary fame simply as Ellen Glasgow, was born in Richmond, Va., April 22nd, 1874, of parents already described under Arthur Graham Glasgow, her brother. Glasgow House, in Richmond, now owned and maintained by the "Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities" as her permanent memorial, bears a bronze plaque with the inscription

Here
ELLEN GLASGOW
Lived and Wrote.
Here She Died
November 21, 1945

So much has been published concerning her illustrious career that it is difficult to portray her genius without exceeding the available limits of this book. We refer, however, to the following appreciations:

(a) Announcement of her death, by Virginius Dabney, the distinguished Editor of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch;*

(b) Address by Van Wyck Brooks on May 17, 1946, at the Annual meeting, after her death, of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, of which she was one of the "Immortal Fifty;"

(c) Conclusion of her nephew Col. Carrington Tutwiler, M.A., Ph.D. (Princeton), Professor of English at Virginia Military Institute, after a comprehensive study of her widely-annotated library: his *Ellen Glasgow—The Writer As Reader* was one of many distinguished analyses of her genius in the four months' seminar of weekly lectures at Glasgow House, organized in 1950 by the Dean of Westhampton College of Richmond University.

Ellen Glasgow's principal books were:

The Descendant, 1897
Phases of an Inferior Planet, 1898
The Voice of the People, 1900
The Freeman and other Poems, 1902
The Battleground, 1902
The Deliverance, 1904
The Wheel of Life, 1906
The Ancient Law, 1908
The Romance of a Plain Man, 1909

The Miller of Old Church, 1911
Virginia, 1913
Life and Gabriella, 1916
The Builders, 1919
One Man in his Time, 1922
The Shadowy Third and Other Stories, 1923
Barren Ground, 1925
The Romantic Comedians, 1926
They Stooped to Folly, 1929
The Sheltered Life, 1932
Vein of Iron, 1935
In This Our Life, 1941
A Certain Measure, 1943
The Woman Within (posthumously published) 1954

Her addresses, articles and literary contributions, other than in book form, are far too many to enumerate here, but attention may be called to the declaration in "I Believe" of her personal philosophy in 1938.

In addition to various honorary degrees, she held among others these memberships and awards:

Honorary Member Phi Beta Kappa, College of William and Mary, 1920;
Member American Academy of Arts and Letters, 1938;
Gold Medal of National Institute of Arts and Letters;
The Howells Medal, 1940. (Awarded every five years by the American Academy of Arts and Letters for "eminence in creative literature as shown in the novel.")
Elector of National Hall of Fame, 1940;
Pulitzer Prize in 1942.

She was so deeply interested in the welfare of animals that she founded and was the active head of the Richmond Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which she endowed at her death.

* * *

ELLEN GLASGOW

Editorial in the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* of November 22nd, 1945, on the occasion of the death of Ellen Glasgow on November 21st.

A GREAT VIRGINIAN PASSES

The greatest woman Virginia has produced is dead. She passed away quietly yesterday in her sleep, following a long period of ill health, but the news of her going was trumpeted to the far corners of the earth. Ellen Glasgow was one of this country's supreme artists, and as a person she was endowed with qualities which were rare in any age.

Every important literary distinction except the Nobel Prize had come to her, and many felt that she ought to have received that ultimate and crowning accolade. The Pulitzer Prize, the Howells Award, the Saturday Review of Literature Award and the Southern Authors' Prize had all been hers, and the late Stuart Sherman pronounced her "One living American writer to compare with any one of the first 20 on the English list."

Beginning with her first novel, *The Descendant,* published in 1897 under a pseudonym, when she was only 23, Miss Glasgow displayed not only high literary craftsmanship, but an intellectual integrity and an inquiring spirit which few men or women of her generation could match. She was from the outset in revolt against the sentimental and romantic traditions which had been woven about the Old South. Her pen was a javelin with which to pierce the false fronts erected below the Potomac under the chivalric tradition. In her novel, *Virginia,* for example, she declared that the heroine's education was "founded on the simple theory that the less a girl knew about life, the better prepared she would be to contend with it," and was designed "to paralyze her reasoning faculties so completely that all danger of mental 'unsettling' or even movement was eliminated."

Miss Glasgow's courageous spirit revolted also against the atmosphere of hopelessness and despair which seemed to pervade portions of the South in her youth, and which flowed from the Confederacy's crushing defeat at Appomattox. A Virginian to the tips of her delicately tapered fingers and to the roots of her highly sensitive and perceptive being, she nevertheless determined not to be a part of the "mournful literature of commemoration" which "flowered as luxuriantly as fireweed in burned places."

She also resolved to take literary cognizance of the fact that there were Southerners and Virginians who did not fall into the conventional patterns so often depicted in the novels of the period. She actually drew some of her heroes from among the "poor whites," an element which had been shown

theretofore in the role of mere hangers-on or flunkeys to the aristocracy.

With these basic concepts permeating all her work, Miss Glasgow produced 20 novels, a book of poems, and a volume of critical essays. Some of her novels are better than others, but a steady growth is evidenced, and unlike such contemporary American authors as Sinclair Lewis, Theodore Dreiser and Joseph Hergesheimer, whose work has either deteriorated greatly or dropped out of sight altogether, Ellen Glasgow's literary stature has constantly enlarged. Most of her important literary awards were won toward the end of her career. At times she wrote in the serious mood of *Barren Ground* or *Vein of Iron,* and at others she was brilliantly epigrammatic, as in the *Romantic Comedians* and *They Stooped to Folly,* but her work was always distinguished. Toward the close it had the ripeness which marks the mature artist, and the style took on an even finer texture and surface.

Miss Glasgow was not only a great figure in the world of letters; she was likewise a charming and scintillating conversationalist. Epigrams flowed from her lips no less trippingly than from her pen. An omnivorous reader, she was as conversant with history and the works of the philosophers as she was with the masterpieces of fiction. (*War and Peace* she considered the greatest novel ever written, and the Russians the greatest school of novelists).

Her sympathetic nature and her concern for humanity was implicit in all her writing. It was also explicit in her long presidency of the Richmond Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, an agency which enlisted her active support over many years.

Miss Glasgow's accomplishments seem well-nigh miraculous when it is realized that her health was never robust, and that it was, indeed, far less so than most people, even her friends, realized. In her last published work, the little book of penetrating and beautifully written autobiographical essays entitled *A Certain Measure,* she wrote: "I had not ever known what it meant to be well. For many years, I had rarely known what it meant to be free from pain."

Only a woman of the most unconquerable spirit could have achieved so high a place in world literature in the face of comparable obstacles.

As her great spirit passes on, we know of no more inspiring words with which to describe her role in the upbuilding of Virginia and the nation, than those she herself used in another connection when addressing the Richmond Woman's Club about a quarter of a century ago:

"Because I am a Virginian in every drop of my blood and pulse of my

heart I may speak the truth as I understand it. No Virginian can love and revere the past more than I do. To me Virginia's past is like a hall hung with rare and wonderful tapestries, or perhaps it would be truer to say it is like a cathedral illumined by the gold and wine color of stained glass windows. It is a place to which we should go for inspiration and worship; it is a place from which we should come with renewed strength and courage; but it is not a place in which we should live and brood until we become like those ancient people whose 'strength was to sit still.'

"If Washington had placed territory above freedom, there would have been no revolution. The name of Jefferson has been used to keep us moored for generations in the backwaters of history. If Lee had clung to tradition, to crumbling theories of right, would he have left the old army and the old standards and have passed into the new army to fight under the new flag? He spoke the language of the future, he marched onward—not backward.

"A future worthy of Virginia's history is to be gained, not by copying the past, but by lighting again and again our fresh torches by the flame of the old.

"We are most like Washington, not when we drop in the chains of tradition, but when we strike fearlessly toward the future. We are most like Jefferson, not when we repeat parrot-like the principles he enunciated, but when we apply these great principles to ever changing conditions. We are most like Lee, not when we hesitate and hold back, but when we leave the haven of the past, and go onward with that courage which

"Neither shape of danger can dismay,
Nor thought of tender happiness betray."

* * *

AN APPRECIATION OF ELLEN GLASGOW

By

VAN WYCK BROOKS

At the annual meeting of the American Academy
of Arts and Literature, May 17th, 1949

When Ellen Glasgow died in November, 1945, she had fully carried out a plan that she formed as a girl. This was to write in prose fiction a social history of her native state from the decade before the Confederacy through her own lifetime. Born in the house in which she died, in Richmond—the Queenborough of her novels—in April, 1874, she shared the racial intermixture that had made Thomas Jefferson the type of the Virginian a century before her. For she too was descended from the Randolphs of the Tidewater region as well as from the Scotch-Irish of her "vein of iron." Thus she had an inherited knowledge of the countless phases of Virginian life that appeared in the complex panorama of her twenty novels, while her work possessed a continuity and a consistency of attitude that one scarcely found elsewhere in the American fiction of her time. Ellen Glasgow was always distinguished for her deep sense of the significance of life, for her power of persistent effort so rare with our writers, and a gift of unwavering development that was rarer still.

It has often been said that with Ellen Glasgow a whole new literature began in the South, where a mournful nostalgia had governed the minds of writers. To defend the lost, as she said in a preface, had become the sole purpose and obligation of the Southern novelist since the Civil War, while the living tradition of the South had lapsed into sentimentality and a sort of evasive idealism that challenged her mind. As a young girl she had said to herself, "Life is not like this" and "Why must novels be false to experience?" The standard pattern of the Southern romance was the story of the gallant young Northern invader who rescues the spirited yet clinging Southern belle—the belle, one might say the professional beauty, who lingered on the scene and whom Ellen Glasgow herself commemorated later. For she felt the charm of the old South, which she conveyed in time with far more actuality than the earlier romancers, passionately in revolt as she was against the stranglehold over the mind as against the pretentious and the stereotyped in Southern writing. She knew and loved the old Virginia as much as Thomas Nelson Page—she was herself as much as he inside it—and she described it with brilliance and power in her Civil War novel, *The Battle Ground,* with its picture of the Lightfoots of Chericote in all their glory.

How well she portrayed the "golden years" of the old Virginia cousinhood, the duelling young men who rode off merrily to the war, the old bucks and gallants whose cure for their gout was to take another glass of port, while they recited Byron with the zest of a schoolboy. She liked to recall the spacious days when a great-aunt Griselda came for a visit, hung up her bombazine skirts in the closet of her chamber, ordered green tea and toast and settled herself for the remainder of her days, during which she was always treated as an honored guest. When Ellen Glasgow chose to dwell on the schemes of the old romancers, she did so more faithfully and as lovingly as any of them, and with all her feeling for the "vein of iron" that came from her Presbyterian stock, she liked the pleasure-loving strain of Virginia too. She said that Southerners were distinguished from Northerners in believing that pleasure was worth more than toil and certainly a great deal more than profit.

It was not therefore against the past that Ellen Glasgow was in revolt, it was only against the elegiac tradition in letters, and this emphasis on a dying culture seemed to her all the more futile at a time when her world of the present was so vibrant and exciting. The "new" South, the changing South was passing through phase after phase that offered great opportunities, as she saw, for writers, and, tough-minded as she was among so many who were tender-minded, she observed with a devouring curiosity the developing scene. She said the South needed "blood and iron" as a cure for its mental anemia and the sentimental decay of its traditional ideas, and she proceeded to supply this tonic in the long series of novels that began in 1897 with *The Descendant*. An eager student of Darwin and Mill, she watched the economic changes and the social and political changes in the world about her, where the poor-farmer and the working classes were rapidly rising to power and the old caste-idols were going down before them. Temperamentally, as she said, on the side of the disinherited, she was also on the side of energy, on the side of life, when energy and life were in conflict with the moribund and the static, and in two novels, *The Voice of the People* and *The Romance of a Plain Man,* she followed the upward course of two leaders from the ranks. One was the story of a bright farm-boy who becomes a great governor of the State, a theme that recurred in another novel, *One Man in His Time,* which opens with Gideon Vetch in the governor's mansion. While in every case Ellen Glasgow delighted in showing to the best advantage the virtues and charm of the "quality" who were losing in the race, she delighted still more in the native strength and the sympathetic imagination of these men who have broken away from their "station in life."

She delighted most of all in showing the gentry helping the rising poor, as the great General Bolingbroke helped Ben Starr, who was finally chosen to succeed him as president of the railroad; as old Judge Bassett adopted Nick Burr, who had taken Jefferson as his model, encouraging his passion for study and his political ambitions. In both these cases, Ellen Glasgow, far from attacking the past or tradition, exhibited tradition at its best, placing itself at the service of the actual, of life, as Asa Timberlake also showed it, in the later novel, *In This Our Life,* when he lent books to the ambitious young Negro Parry. Like the self-made governor, Nick Burr, the old clergyman in *Virginia* is killed in the act of defending threatened Negroes, thanks to his feeling or responsibility for any creature who has belonged to him or whose forbears had toiled in his service. In her instinctive feeling for politics, Ellen Glasgow was a reincarnation of the famous political women of the older South.

In one way or another, this conflict of the two regimes was the general theme of Ellen Glasgow's novels, the agrarian regime in its twilight hour and the rising industrial system that was largely in the hands of the despised and rejected of the past. There were few phases of her age or transition that Ellen Glasgow failed to touch in the numberless characters and scenes of her various novels, which covered the customs of the farm and the village, the changing fashions of the towns and the ways of all the social orders. Always on the side of life, she sided with the new life only when it was more generous, more abundant than the old, for she had small use for the new regime when the sordid and the narrow spoke for it, her grubby industrialist, for instance, Cyrus Treadwell. When other things were equal, her liking for the new was obvious enough, and her "old families" again and again showed themselves in their brightest light as admirers, supporters or lovers of the rising and the risen. Sally Mickleborough is the first and the last to stand by Starr in his ups and downs, as Stephen Culpepper, whose father's ideas have turned to stone, understands the "poor white" governor and his daughter Patty. But Ellen Glasgow saw the value of the family pride that obliged the Ordways to take the brother back who had been sent to prison, though they made his life unbearable after they did so, and she was ready to do more than justice to certain types of the old regime whom she never could have admired altogether. With an apparently equal sympathy she presented the "perfect lady" of the past, the women who were "orthodox believers in the claims of blood," the young girl of the jazz age who cared only for "joy, if one could ever find it," and the aging Edmonia who

flaunted her brazen past. She had the true comic sense that saw this lady in the same relief as old Cousin Priscilla who "clung to the habits of her ancestors under the impression that she was clinging to their ideals," sharing for the moment the point of view of the young people of Annabel's age who flocked about Judge Honeywell's reprobate sister. "They treated her scarlet letter less as a badge of shame than as some foreign decoration for distinguished service."

If Ellen Glasgow liked Edmonia, this was for obvious reasons, for she too was realistic and a proof that the so-called bad when they are bold often do less harm than the so-called good when they are soft. What Ellen Glasgow detested most was the "tyranny of weakness," the softness that wrecks or smothers so many lives, while Edmonia, who scouted the "sanctified fallacies" that stood in the way of the vital and the real, had moreover, her own "vein of iron." This was the firm fighting strength that Ellen Glasgow so revered and that formed the core of the characters she loved above all. It was Dorinda's leading trait in the harsh world of *Barren Ground,* it was this that supported Gabriella in her struggle for survival, the "primordial instinct" that "prompted her . . . not to yield," that never failed John Fincastle, the great theologian who is driven to the wall, that gave Emily Brooke the power to win back the plantation. For the rest, in her reaffirmation of reality and life against what used to be called the dead hand of tradition, Ellen Glasgow was a part of the world-movement of her time, just as one feels that her Virginian scene is, in fact, a wider scene, the all-American scene of two generations. For the characters especially of her later novels, while Southern recognizably, are also the Americans we have known wherever we have lived, type for type, that is, and group for group. Thus, Ellen Glasgow, the first novelist to show us the true Southern life, was also the first to take the South out of the South and give it in fiction a touch of the universal. For this and other reasons she has a secure and honored place in the history of letters in this country.

* * *

An appraisal of the forces which enabled Ellen Glasgow to establish herself as one of the great literary figures of her era is aptly set forth in one of the Ellen Glasgow Seminar Series lectures given at Glasgow House in Richmond by Col. Carrington C. Tutwiler, Jr. Those forces were not conventional, as the Colonel points out, but they were supremely effective.

After describing the truly cosmopolitan variety of literature—in period, style, subject matter—on Miss Glasgow's book shelves, all obviously read and reread, much of it carefully annotated, Col. Tutwiler speaks of past efforts to analyze the source of a writer's work through a survey of his or her reading.

EXCERPTS FROM
ELLEN GLASGOW—*THE WRITER AS READER*
By Col. Carrington C. Tutwiler, Jr.

The classic experiment of this kind is of course that of J. L. Lowes, who in *The Road to Xanadu* produced an extraordinary illumination of Coleridge through an analysis of his reading. But the method used with Coleridge is not practicable for Ellen Glasgow, for whereas the imagery of Coleridge may be traced in most instances directly to his reading, that of Miss Glasgow is derived primarily from reading, but secondarily from personal experiences, primarily those of childhood. . .

The key period in the development of Miss Glasgow's most important beliefs was that from 1874 to 1897, that is, the first twenty-three years of her life, culminating with the publication of *The Descendant*. It is on this period that the student of Miss Glasgow's work must focus his most careful attention, for interests and beliefs which she acquired at this time were only slightly modified throughout the remainder of her life. . .

I had hoped to present one discussion of Miss Glasgow in which the word "irony" did not appear; yet we must observe the supreme irony that Miss Glasgow, whose work is now the hunting ground of the college senior and the Ph.D., had perhaps as little formal education as any literate woman ever reared in Virginia. As a result of frail health she attended no school at all until the age of twelve; at that time she entered a seminary for young ladies (reflected in *Virginia*) maintained by Miss Lizzie Munford on Franklin Street. She remained here for less than a year; upon the failure of that school she entered, for one day only, a school maintained by Mr. John Powell. . . A nervous headache engendered by this experience was so great that she never again set foot inside any school as a student. It is fair to say that Miss Glasgow derived nothing from her school days save a few delightful inci-

dents; perhaps no major writer was ever so little influenced by the schoolroom. I must add that later one of the teachers at Mr. Powell's was heard to observe, "I regret so that Ellen was never able to take an education."

At seven or eight, Miss Glasgow discovered Andersen and Grimms' Fairy Tales; shortly afterwards the Waverley Novels, and when she was twelve she entered the world of Dickens. By thirteen she had read *Les Misérables,* and at about the same time Byron, Moore, Defoe, and Eliot. Eugene Sue's *Mysteries of Paris* was a thrilling discovery, as was Stevenson's *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.*

At the age of sixteen

> I was an eager student of John Stuart Mill. . . After Mill, I discovered other and more or less radical social philosophers. I read, among many others, Adam Smith, Malthus, and Sir Henry Maine, and with enthusiasm for his brilliant style, Walter Bagehot. Finally, by accident, I stumbled upon *Progress and Poverty* in a second hand book shop, and was deeply stirred by the analysis of poverty.

There is no question that Darwin was the outstanding influence on Miss Glasgow's life. The immediate impact of Darwin was reflected in *The Descendant* and in the following stanzas, written at the grave of Darwin in 1896:

ENGLAND'S GREATNESS

England's greatness! not the sword avenging,
Not the nations bowed beneath her heel;
Not the cross of blood that to her kingdoms
Sets its seal.

. . . . . .

Other armies has she as victorious,
Slayers those whose hands are clean of blood,
Soldiers whose sublime and steadfast phalanx
Wrong withstood.

England's greatness; this abides unchanging,
Won by arms that sound no loud refrains;
When all wars and warriors shall have perished
Truth remains.

The influence of Darwin continued, in a less obvious form, throughout her later life. It is reflected in her interest in environment as the shaping influence upon human life, and in her recognition of the tragic cruelty with which life, operating through the principle of natural selection, discriminates against those lacking what the biologist would term "survival value."

Even toward the end of her life, the influence of Darwinism is apparent in her philosophy. . .

The pressures of her environment and youth were of course toward romanticism and idealism, and there is more of both in Miss Glasgow's earliest novels than is generally recognized. But her readings in sociology, in political economy, in the skeptical philosophers had made impossible for her the acceptance of a superficial view of life, and it was inevitable that the hero of *The Descendant* should be at once an idealist and an iconoclast. If Darwin provided the philosophy, de Maupassant provided the method. . . Though she accepted the principle of exact documentation (consider her meticulous researches for *The Battleground*), yet she discovered from de Maupassant and Flaubert that true realism should result from the penetration of the author into his subject rather than verbal photography. . . .

The scheme of Miss Glasgow's social history of Virginia was perhaps suggested by Balzac's *Comédie Humaine;* the faithful depiction of the scene was certainly suggested by Flaubert and de Maupassant. The most painstaking research preceded the production of the novels immediately following *The Descendant,* and she remained intensely concerned with factual accuracy until 1922. Only then did the powerful influence of the French realists slacken.

This slackening, incidentally, coincided with the arrival of the last strong literary influence on Miss Glasgow—Marcel Proust. . .

A summary . . . of the first twenty years of Miss Glasgow's life shows us an exceptionally precocious girl, self-educated, who achieved this self-education by the unusual method of squeezing the life blood from the world of ideas as she found it expressed in books. If the record were not present to support it, a summary of her reading at the age of twenty would seem incredible. She had read every important English and American novel; she was thoroughly familiar with English philosophers from Bacon to Herbert Spencer; she was saturated with English and French political economy; she had absorbed even the minor writings of the great naturalists, especially Darwin and Huxley. She had entered the world of European philosophy through Schopenhauer and Hegel, and perhaps had already dipped into Nietsche. . .

The last new philosophic interest in Miss Glasgow's life was Santayana. I have been unable to date accurately the year in which her attention was first drawn to him, but will offer 1915 as a tentative suggestion. Santayana's impeccable style and urbane skepticism were precisely the qualities toward which Miss Glasgow was reaching during the middle years of her life. The

Triton edition of Santayana, presented to Miss Glasgow by the publisher in 1936, is perhaps the most handsome set in her library.

Miss Glasgow's reading in fiction was so comprehensive that one is tempted simply to state that she knew every novelist in English and every significant European writer. At twenty she knew thoroughly the major English novelists; she then engaged a tutor in French and in a short time was reading de Maupassant, Flaubert, and Balzac in the original. By twenty-five she had discovered Russian literature, and was to become saturated with Dostoievsky, Chekov, Tolstoi, Turgeniev, Pushkin, and was accumulating the few translations of Russian critical material, such as Komiloff's Russian History, then available. She also accumulated nearly everything available in modern Scandinavian literature. Her interest in the modernist movement in fiction was intense and continuing; in the last year of her life she purchased and heavily marked a copy of Mary Colum's *From These Roots*. Her reading in fiction was so voluminous that it is possible here to answer only the most obvious questions. *War and Peace* she considered the greatest novel; *Tom Jones* the greatest English novel. She was an ardent admirer of Richardson, and like few readers of today, regretted only that *Pamela* and *Clarissa Harlowe* were not longer. In modern fiction the strongest influences upon her were Hardy, Virginia Woolf, and Proust, particularly Proust. . .

Miss Glasgow's taste in poetry was perhaps more conventional and conservative than her taste in fiction. . . As a child she loved Poe and Lanier, a love which quickly developed into an ardent enthusiasm for the romanticists and the Victorians. Byron, Keats, Shelley, Browning, and Arnold she knew thoroughly; but on the basis of references in her work I have no hesitation in saying that Wordsworth was her favorite. . .

Her interest in drama was less predictable, and again shows the wide range of interests that was characteristic of her mind. Greek drama she knew thoroughly; her copies of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides are all heavily marked. On the other hand she apparently never came under the spell of Shakespeare; I have found no references to him in her writings, and her set of Shakespeare seems little used. However, she knew the lesser Elizabethan and Stuart dramatists well; her Beaumont and Fletcher and Massinger are well worn. She was an ardent admirer of Ibsen, and in fact used a quotation from Ghosts to preface a section of *The Descendant,* and she had read Strindberg when the name of that dramatist was almost unknown in this country. Gorki and Chekov were well known to her, and she was familiar with the Moscow Art Theatre and the general course of the development of modern drama. Shaw she read, but I find no evidence of special interest in

him; perhaps she found his somewhat "flip" attitude toward life too antithetical to her more sombre view. Owing to her deafness she had no direct experience of the theatre after her adolescent period, and it is perhaps for this reason that she showed little interest in the later developments in British and American drama. . .

A glance at the history section in Miss Glasgow's library would suggest that she had not only gone to college, but had majored in history. The general field of history is well covered from Thucydides and Plutarch to the complete set of Toynbee, and she had read Toynbee in toto, I might add, long before his recent popularization. Greene's *History of the English People* is worn from much use, as is Buckle and Lecky, and I was amused but not surprised to find the word "superficial" written on the fly leaf of Will Durant's *The Life of Greece.* Particular interests are evidenced by heavy concentrations of books in Scottish history, which she had read from childhood, and of course Confederate history and Virginiana, in which she possessed a substantial working library.

Anthropology and sociology are well represented. The complete *Golden Bough* stood near Toynbee, and one notes that her early interest in Henry George led her to Summer, Veblen, and Parrington. Her interest in psychology, which had started with Locke, continued to Jung and Freud. What other lady's library in Richmond fifteen years ago would have boasted a set of the *Studies in the Psychology of Sex.*

Her interest in and knowledge of art and architecture is witnessed at every period of her life. One of her earliest purchases was a set of Vasari's *Lives of the Painters;* one of her latest was the recent edition of the notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci. In this field, as in others, the presence of technical manuals on engravings, mezzotints, furniture, and costume suggest a penetration beyond that of the average amateur.

Miss Glasgow's reference collection, especially in the fields pertaining to the craft of writing, would be adequate for the average public library. We find every dictionary from the *Concise Oxford* to the complete N.E.D. Her favorite reference work was Fowler's *Modern English Usage,* of which she owned at least three copies. Her reference collection of books on the technique of writing was comprehensive. In her own words,

> I have read, I believe, with as much interest as if it were a novel itself, every treatise on the art of fiction that appeared to me promising. That variable branch of letters shares with philosophy the favorite shelf in my library. I know all that such sources of learning as Sir Leslie Stephen, Sir Walter Raleigh, Mr. Percy

Lubbock, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, Mr. E. M. Forster, and others less eminent, but often more earnest, were able to teach me, or I was able to acquire.

Nor was this all. Like many intellectuals, Miss Glasgow turned for relaxation to detective stories, which were sent to her on an almost wholesale basis by the publishers, and she usually kept from two to three hundred of these on hand. . .

We perceive a developing mind whose development is paralleled, as it were, by the works of art which it threw off in passing; but we observe that these works of art, or novels, are more often concealments than revelations of the mind that produced them. If Miss Glasgow had never written a single novel she would still have been the most remarkable woman in the history of Virginia.

Miss Glasgow, like all distinguished figures in the world of the fine arts, has been subject—and victim—of a vast body of criticism and analysis. Much of it is highly speculative; some, from that class of critic which always rides the coat-tail of fame, downright offensive. One of the myths that has unfortunately been allowed to flourish concerns her relationship with her father.

That father was, according to an irresponsible element of criticism, a sort of Virginia ogre: a Richmond Father Bronte; a Confederate Bronson Alcott, neither responsible nor sympathetic.

Miss Glasgow's feelings for her male parent may only be assumed by inference, remote at that, but many a critic, hard up for a subject, has seized the opportunity to assume that they were probably cool. Dr. Arthur Graham Glasgow has had some feelings upon this subject. A hale, cultured gentleman in his nineties, he finally brought himself to write an inscription for a friend in a copy of his distinguished sister's autobiography. He hoped his statement would settle the status of his father once and for all, and he said:

"I take this opportunity to contradict completely my sister's description of our father, exaggerated by most reviewers. (For instance Howard Spring, in his review in *Country Life,* concludes that Father 'was a blighting and horrible influence' on my sister's 'young life.')

"The fact is, our father was a great gentleman who sacrificed all personal opportunities for the welfare of his wife and ten children, born just before and during the Civil War and in the shameful Reconstruction Period. My sister fully shared, but was too self-contained to appreciate or reciprocate, our father's sacrifices."

MARY CLARE DE GRAFFENRIED
(1849-1921)

Much has been written, both here and abroad, concerning Miss Mary Clare de Graffenried of Washington, D. C., and her interesting and unusual home there. A well known European author who had occasion to visit Miss de Graffenried in 1913 has given the following impression in reminiscences first published in Europe in 1925 and, in translation, reprinted in the *Living Age* shortly thereafter:

"I became acquainted in Washington with a very exceptional person—an elderly, unmarried, highly cultivated lady, Miss de Graffenried, who knew as much about the art of every country in the world as any professional art-historian. She had traveled the globe over in every direction, collecting things, and her residence, from cellar to attic, was half a museum and half a hothouse. Miss de Graffenried was an original type. She never gave a thought to her personal appearance. Not a factory girl in New York would have worn the gowns in which she called upon the crowned heads of Europe and Asia. Her most formal costume was invariably a white or pongee dress cut in the fashion of forty years ago. In spite of her odd attire, however, she was courted in the highest social circles, and it was regarded a privilege to be introduced to her."

Miss de Graffenried was sent to Europe by the government to investigate the conditions of female labor there, and to gather information which might aid in solving problems arising in this country. She published in the *Century Magazine* for February, 1891, an article entitled *The Georgia Cracker in the Cotton Mills,* which attracted widespread attention, and in the same year the first prize offered by the American Economic Association for the best essay on women wage earners was awarded to her. Previously, in 1889, she had been one of two between whom a prize offered by the same association for an essay on child labor had been divided.

She was frequently heard on the lecture platform and her contributions to magazine and periodicals include: The above mentioned *Georgia Cracker in the Cotton Mills* (Century Magazine, February 1891, Vol. XLI, No. 4); *The New Woman and Her Debts* (Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, September 1896, Vol. XLIV, an address delivered to a graduating class at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn); *The Condition of Wage-Earning Women* (The Forum, March 1893, Vol.XV, No.1); *Problems of Poverty and Pauperism: Need of Better Homes for Wage-Earners* (The Forum, May 1896); *Is George Eliot Irreligious?* (Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine, July 1877, Vol. II, No. 1);

From Home to Throne in Belgium (Harper's New Monthly Magazine, April 1897, No.563); *Women in the London County Council* (The Chautauquan, June 1891, Vol.XIII, No.3); *A Town Minus Poverty* (The Chautauquan, August 1891, Vol.XIII, No.5); *Twentieth Century Belgium* (The Chautauquan, October 1904, a reading journey in Belgium and Germany, illustrated); *The Permanent Improvement of Neighborhoods* (Lend a Hand, Record of Progress, August 1895 Vol.XV, No.2, a paper given at the National Conference of Charities and Correction at New Haven, Conn., May, 1895); *Compulsory Education* (Lend a Hand, Record of Progress, June 1896, Vol. XVI, No.6, an address delivered before the Civic Club of Philadelphia, March 1896); *Trades-Unions for Women* (Lend a Hand, Record of Progress, February 1893, Vol. X, No.2, also Far and Near, January 1893, Vol.III No.27); *The Needs of Self-Supporting Women* (Journal of the Tenth Biennial Meeting of the International Conference of Women's Christian Associations; read at the conference, Oct. 24, 1889); *Essay on Child Labor* (American Economic Association, Vol.V, No.2, a prize was awarded by Mrs. John Armstrong Chanler [Amelie Rives] for this essay); *Testimony of Miss Clare de Graffenried of United States Department of Labor, Concerning Employment of Women and Children* (At a meeting of the Commission, Washington, D. C., April 7, 1899); *Working Mothers and Uncared-for Children* (The Congregationalist, May 12, 1892, page 154); *An Active Club Eighteen Years Old* (Far and Near, February 1891, Vol.I, No.4); *London Siftings—What English Workers Do* (Far and Near, January 6, 1891, Vol. I, No. 3); *Co-operation in Maryland* (Far and Near, August 1891, Vol. I, No. 10); *Explanation of Motive of Much Discussed Article, "The Georgia Cracker in the Cotton Mills"* (Manufacturers' Record, June 13, 1891); *School and College-London Schools,* (The Independent, January 22, 1891); *Some Social Economic Problems* (The American Journal of Sociology, September 1896, Vol. II, No. 2); *A Voice from the Workroom* (The Christian Union, April 3, 1890, an appeal for the appointment of women as inspectors of factories); *What Do Working Girls Owe One Another?* (Association of working girls' Societies, 1890); *Industrial Education* (American Federationist, May 1895, Vol.II, No.3); *A Reading Journey in Belgium and Germany; The Belgium of Charles the Bold and Philip II* (Chautauquan, September 1904). Her *Typical Alley Houses in Washington, D. C.* was published as Bulletin No.7 by the Woman's Anthropological Society of that city.

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THE DEATH OF A NOBLE WOMAN

by

JOHN T. BOIFEUILLET

The following obituary of Mrs. Mary de Graffenried was taken from a newspaper published in Atlanta, Georgia, on December 20, 1930:

What is there more beautiful than the close of a human life crowned with the glory of Christian faith?

What more lovely than the surpassing grace of divine hope?

What more glorious than the sublimity of heavenly charity?

These scriptural three, faith, hope and charity, adorned with perfect symmetry and form the life and character of Mrs. Mary de Graffenried, of Atlanta, who recently passed away in light and glory.

The beauty and excellence of her deeds of faith, hope and charity will always shine forth on earth with exceeding brightness, and teach others so to live that when they must face the coming night their eyes, like hers, will behold the dawn of the everlasting light of the perfect day.

The eternal influence of her goodness, like a guardian angel will ever watch over her loved ones here below.

She passed away when the winds of winter were strewing the foliage of summer and the leaves of autumn upon "the grave of the dying year," but she is now in "the full rapture" of the glorious springtime of her blessed and joyful immortality.

Paraphrasing Dr. Marsh's beautiful thoughts regarding the birds which in their happiness, begin and close the day with song, I think of the happy spirit of Mrs. de Graffenried, when she was here in life, rejoicing in the morning as a grateful and holy offering to Him who had preserved her in the night, and who alone could guard her in the day; and also rejoiced as the sun was going down, in thankfulness to Him whose mercies are new every morning and fresh every evening.

It is said of Mrs. de Graffenried that she assisted the late Bishop C. K. Nelson of the Episcopal Church in founding a mission on Pullman Street, in Atlanta, which later became the Church of the Holy Comforter. She was a loyal worker in affairs of the St. Luke's Episcopal Church of which she was a member.

The late Marshal de Graffenried was the husband of the noble woman to whom I have paid a slight tribute today. The de Graffenried family has come down through many centuries with honors and distinctions. Some members of it have figured prominently in lands across the seas, and others have garnered notability on American shores.

To me a very attractive character has always been the late Colonel William Kirkland de Graffenried of Macon. He was a fascinating and brilliant orator, an accomplished lawyer, classical, scholarly. Not only was he successful at the bar and prominent in politics, but he was a leading spirit in civic affairs. He was graced with charming social qualities. That Colonel de Graffenried was a chivalrous soul was evidenced by the fact that while a student at Yale College he was a

principal on "the field of honor," and participated with knightly courage in the Southern Confederacy.

He was the father of Miss Clare de Graffenried, of Macon, one of Georgia's most brilliant and distinguished daughters. Many lands have paid homage to her talents and achievements. She first attracted public attention and admiration by her fearless, patriotic and masterly valedictory essay at the commencement of Wesleyan Female College, at Macon, July, 1865, delivered while the captured city was in control of Federal soldiers.

As a writer, lecturer and government investigator of the status of working women and the conditions of female labor, Miss de Graffenried rose to distinction. As the daughter of William K. and Mary H. Marsh de Graffenried, she has been admiringly described as "the most eminent woman of the American branch of the de Graffenried family." She has left her name to the world's applause and she now shines bright and pure, like a living star, in the celestial sphere.

JOSEPH DE GRAFFENRIED

A descendant of the Landgrave through Baker de Graffenried, son of Tscharner and Mary Baker de Graffenried, Joseph de Graffenried, born in Texas in 1862, first saw the light in the "covered wagon" of the frontiersman. He grew up on Clear Fork, branch of the Brazos, where he and his brothers took the cattle out to graze before dawn in order to escape the notice of the Indians.

Leaving the Texas country, the family, with their covered wagons and stock, journeyed northwest across the Staked Plains, into the Panhandle, and across to New Mexico. On the way, the Indians raided their outfit and drove off all the horses and cattle, leaving them nearly destitute. They received, however, from Maxwell, the owner, the gift of a quarter-section of the Maxwell Grant, Maxwell having married a Mexican Spanish heiress whose dowry was a large tract of land in northeastern New Mexico. Trained from childhood to ride and throw a rope, Joseph de Graffenried led a self-reliant, independent life, participating as the representative of his own and other brands in the big round-ups of the past. When the day of fences came, and with it the necessity to control water in order to raise stock, he took up a homestead on the Arroya El Yeso, in DeBaca County, New Mexico. The Arroya, a tributary of the Pecos River, is dry for the greater part of the year, but Joseph de Graffenried tapped it for water and secured a number of excellent wells. His ranch contained approximately 45,000 acres, with 2500 cattle and nearly one hundred horses. "Dick" de Graffenried, as he was known throughout his home territory, was one of the most active foes of cattle thieves and crooks to be found in the state, and the Rangers made his ranch their headquarters in their warfare against brand-blotters and calf-snatchers.

DR. EDWIN LOUIS DE GRAFFENRIED

Excerpt from *The Aristocratic Journey, being the Outspoken Letters of Mrs. Basil Hall,* written during a fourteen months' sojourn in America in 1827-1828.

When the United States purchased the land lying between the Flint and Chattahoochie Rivers from the Creek Indians, they made a lottery of it, dividing it into lots of 202½ acres each, and every one over age in the State of Georgia had a right to draw. A man with a wife had two draws, or chances, and one with a wife and family had three. But at the same time a certain portion was reserved five miles square for the purpose of erecting a town, and this portion is at the Falls of the Chattahoochie, a very beautiful situation indeed. The lots for the town consisted, some of an acre, and others of half an acre, and around are some larger bits of ten and twenty acres which will make nice villas. All this you will observe to be, for as yet the town is a thick forest, with the exception of some temporary wooden buildings erected to shelter the numerous bidders from all parts of the Union who are waiting for the sale of lots which is to commence early in July. Our companion pointed them out to us as we walked along, for we had an hour's walk from the water side along streets staked out amongst the trees. "And now," he said, as we were on the most rugged beshrubbed part of the path, "you are in the heart of the city." The little temporary streets at which we at length arrived presented a very strange appearance, little log and frame houses, most of them intended to be moved to some other situation a few months hence, but in the meantime exhibiting very imposing signs such as T. Gordon, Attorney-at-law, "Bake-House," and so on. Crowds of gentlemen, American gentlemen, remember, in large cloaks and beards of a week's growth lolling about with the forefeet of their chairs in the air according to custom, and some of them showing symptoms that whiskey has already found its way to Columbus. Hotel signs swung among the trees, and we were very well accommodated at the principal one. There are several commissioners on the part of the United States Government residing there for the purpose of arranging the sales. To one of these, Dr. de Graffenried, we had a letter, and he introduced all the others, and a whole host of people besides to us. It was four o'clock when we reached Columbus, and after walking down to visit the Falls, or rather Rapids, Basil took advantage of the remaining daylight to make a sketch. This, as usual, brought all the idlers to stare, and he soon had a mob around him. Two long hours passed before there was a morsel



Dr. Edwin Louis de Graffenried (1798-1871), Father of Marshall. Portrait by Rembrandt Peale.

ready for us to eat, and we had had nothing since ten o'clock; however, at last our supper was ready and having dispatched it we walked off to one of the adjoining houses, for each room was a separate house, to see the plan of the town, and there we sat talking with numerous gentlemen till I got so sleepy that I could sit no longer.

* * *

The Doctor de Graffenried referred to in the foregoing article was Doctor Edwin Louis, who was born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, June 4, 1798. In 1825 he removed to Columbus, Georgia, being one of those who laid out that city. Dr. de Graffenried died December 7, 1871. He married Martha Shepherd Kirkland and had twelve children, of whom four died in youth. (See the *History of de Graffenried Family,* p.164).

* * *



Marshall de Graffenried, son of Dr. Edwin Louis, Father of Mary Lou McDonald, Marshall, Elizabeth Thomas, Anna Lou Ruffin, Martha Ermine Nunally, Margaret Plant de Graffenried, Charles and Elwyn.



Mary Hazelhurst, Third Wife of Marshall de Graffenried.







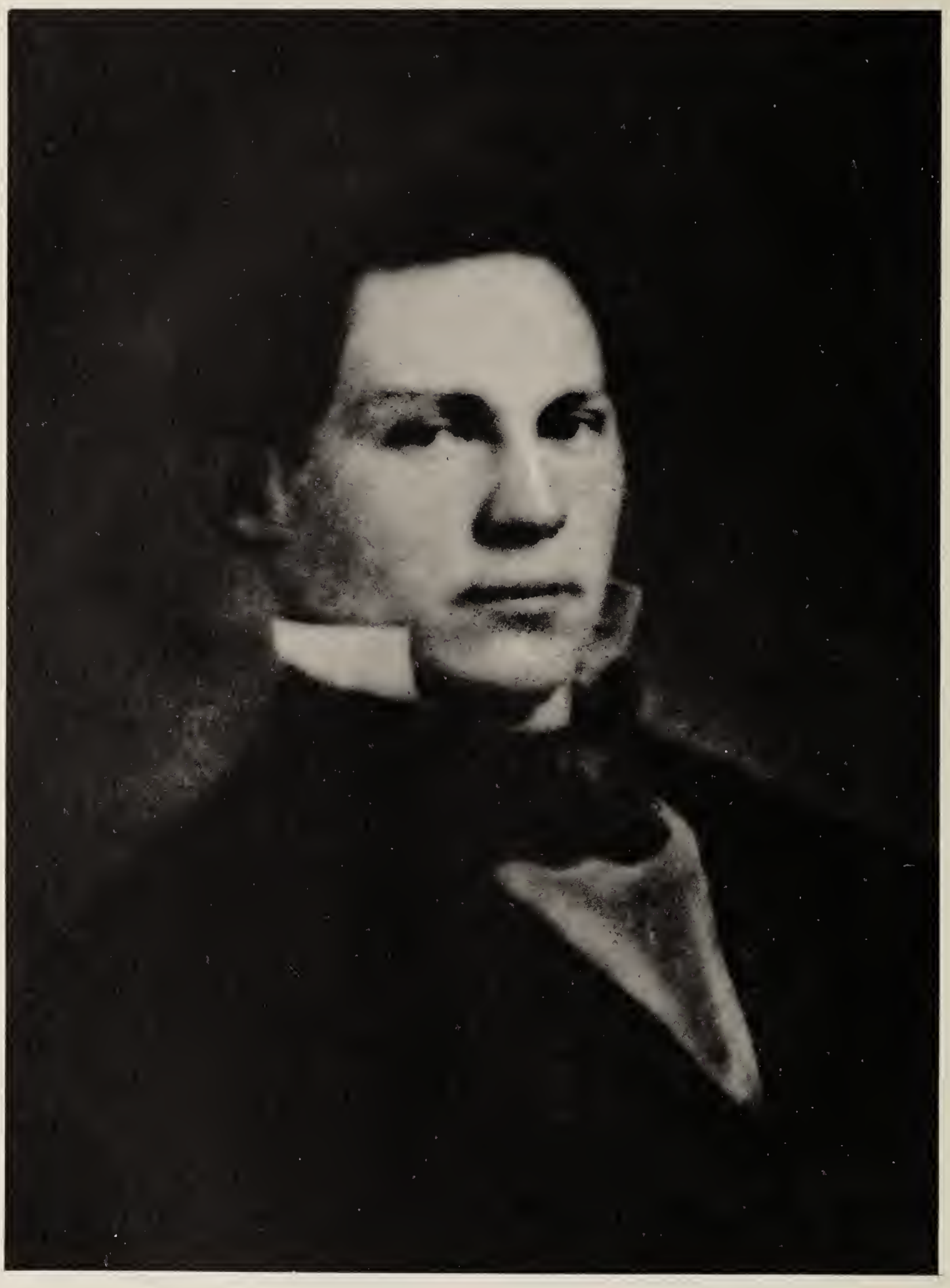




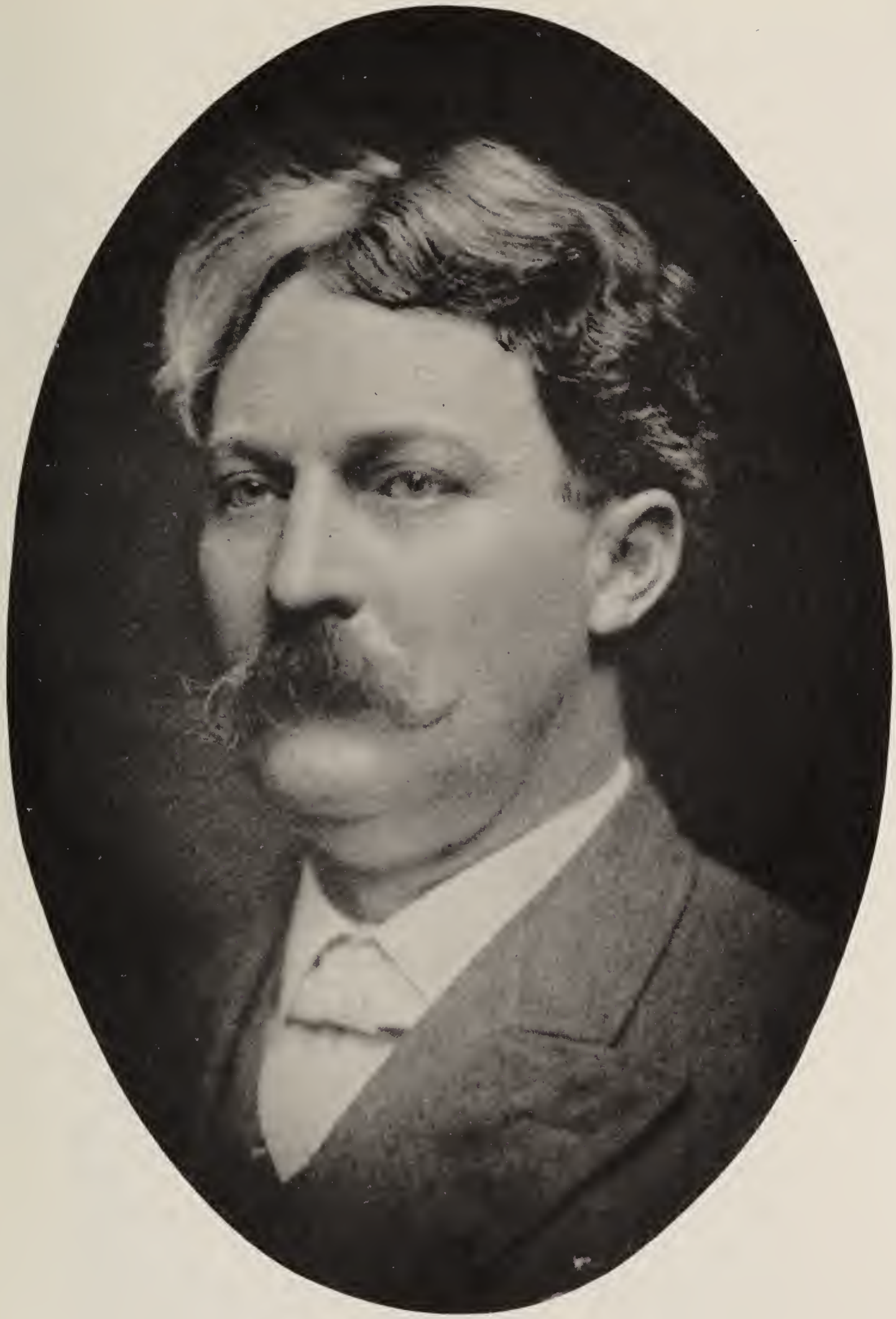
Some of the Children of Marshall de Graffenried:

(Upper, L. to R.) — Elizabeth Thomas. Anna Lou Ruffin.
(Center) — Elwyn.

(Lower, L. to R.) — Mary Lou McDonald. Martha Ermine Nunnally.



Emmanuel Tscharner de Graffenried, Father of Judge Edward de Graffenried. He Married Sue Seay Sister of the Hon. Thomas Seay, Governor of Alabama.



Hon. Edward de Graffenried (1860-1922), Judge of the Court of Appeals of Alabama, Father of Hon. Edward de Graffenried Member of Congress from Alabama.

HON. EDWARD DE GRAFFENRIED
MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM ALABAMA

(See the *History of the de Graffenried Family,* p.254, and *The de Graffenried Name in Literature,* p.18)

Edward de Graffenried, a prominent attorney of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, is the second direct descendant in the male line of Baron Christopher de Graffenried, the founder of New Bern, to be elected to Congress—the first having been the Honorable Reese Calhoun de Graffenried, elected a representative from Texas in the 55th, 56th, and 57th Congress. The Hon. Edward de Graffenried, born in Eutaw, Alabama, on June 30th, 1899, is the son of Edward de Graffenried (1861-1922), who was at one time a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Alabama, and prior thereto a distinguished practicing attorney in that State, a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1901, legal adviser to the Governor of the State in 1910, a noted orator and the author of *The Influence of Rome Upon the Common Law of England,* and the *Influence of Slavery Upon the Constitution and Laws of Alabama.* Judge de Graffenried also served as President of the Alabama Bar Association. The de Graffenried Inn of Phi Delta Phi National Legal Fraternity, at the University of Alabama, was named in honor of the jurist.

The Congressman was reared in Greensboro, Alabama, and attended the public schools there, afterwards studying at Gulf Coast Military Academy, at Gulfport, Mississippi, graduating in 1917. There he was the Editor of the *Portlight* and of the *Conch Shell,* monthly and annual publications, respectively, of the Academy, and Chairman of the Honor Committee and President of the McAuley Literary Society. Later, and in the Fall of 1917, he entered the University of Alabama becoming a member of the R.O.T.C. there and attending during the summer of 1918 the R.O.T.C. Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. He volunteered as a private soldier in the United States Army, and although offered an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, he chose to continue his preparation for his career at the bar and re-entered the University of Alabama in 1919, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1921.

After his graduation he was associated with his father in the practice of the law and at the same time took special courses at the University of Alabama, receiving later the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was elected Solicitor of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Alabama in 1926, and was re-elected to that office in 1930. He was again elected to that office in 1942, and served until January 1947. In the election of 1946 he had no opposition for the office of Solicitor, but chose to run for Congress. He was defeated in the 1946 cam-

paign, but ran again in 1948 and was elected as a Member of Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Alabama, taking the oath of office in January 1949. He was re-elected in 1950. The Congressman was twice married. By his first marriage he had five children, two of whom, Jeff B. and William Ryan, are now engaged in the practice of the law with their father at Tuscaloosa, under the firm name of de Graffenried and de Graffenried. Three of his sons, Edward III, Jeff B., and W. Ryan saw overseas service in World War II. His son Christopher, named for the founder of New Bern and Landgrave of Carolina, is an alumnus of the University of Alabama, and his daughter Grace is an alumna of Huntingdon College in Montgomery.

* * *



Hon. Edward de Graffenried, M.C., Son of the Judge.



John Temple Graves, Sr. (1856-1925), a descendant of the Landgrave through Catherene Jenner de Graffenried, Daughter of Tscharner.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES AND HIS CHILDREN

John Temple Graves, Sr., was a descendant of Baron Christopher de Graffenried through Catherine Jenner de Graffenried, a daughter of Tscharner and Lucretia Roberson (nee Towns). Catherine Jenner married William Calhoun, a brother of the distinguished South Carolina statesman, John C. Calhoun. One of Catherine's daughters, Lucretia Ann Calhoun, married Dr. Henry Townes. Catherine Floride Townes, daughter of Lucretia Ann, married General James P. Graves, and was the mother of John Temple Graves, Sr. The latter married Ann Elizabeth Gothran, who was born on October 11th, 1869, and died at Columbia, South Carolina, on November 11th, 1950. Of this marriage there were four children: John Temple Graves, Jr., who has followed his father's literary career to distinction; Laura C. Graves; James de Graffenried Graves, now associated with the well known Wall Street banking firm of Brown Bros. Harriman & Co.; Cothran Calhoun Graves; and Anne Elizabeth Graves. For further information see the *History of the de Graffenried Family,* pp.13, 258, and 259, and *The de Graffenried Name in Literature,* p.18.

The following obituary of John Temple Graves, Sr., is taken from the New York Times of August 8th, 1925:

J. TEMPLE GRAVES
EDITOR, DIES AT 68.

. . . . . .

Champion of the South, Orator and
Lecturer Succumbs in Washington Home.

. . . . . .

OLD SCHOOL DEMOCRAT

Washington, August 8th, 1925. John Temple Graves, widely known Southern writer, died at his home here early today. He had been ill here for several weeks of a complication of diseases, the most serious of which was hardening of the arteries. His condition took a turn for the worse several days ago at which time his family was summoned. During the last few days he had been unconscious a great part of the time and no hope had been held out for him.

Labored for the South's Causes.

John Temple Graves, "The silver-tongued orator from Dixie" and among the foremost of Southern journalists, was one of the stanchest protagonists of the South. For years, he, as the editor at various times of five southern papers, wrote daily panegyrics of her places, her people and her institutions. Even after he had left his homeland to become an editorial and feature writer in New York of the combined Hearst papers, he still labored for the issues and causes which the South espoused.

Mr. Graves was born in Willington Church, Abbeville County, S. C., Nov. 9, 1856, the son of General James Porterfield and Katherine Floride Calhoun Graves, the latter being the daughter of William, the eldest brother of John C. Calhoun. After receiving his academic degree from the University of Georgia in 1875 Mr. Graves started his journalistic career by becoming the editor of the Daily Florida Union of Jacksonville. He remained there for two years, then going to the Atlanta Daily Journal and still later to The Tribune of Rome, Ga. Then from 1905 to 1907 he served as editor-in-chief of The Atlanta Daily Georgian, of which journal he was also the coproprietor. His connection with the Hearst papers began in 1907 and continued until his resignation in 1919. He then toured the country as a lecturer and later joined the editorial staff of the West Palm Beach Post.

Candidate for U. S. Senator

The journalist first entered politics as a Presidential elector at large from Florida in 1884. Four years later he served Georgia in this same capacity. In 1905 he became a candidate for United States Senator from Georgia, but withdrew his candidacy shortly afterward, because of ill health.

Although an ardent Democrat of the old school, Mr. Graves was chosen by the National Independence Party as its candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1908. A year previous he struck a blow to the Democratic Party by urging William Jennings Bryan to renominate Roosevelt as the candidate of both parties. He explained his attitude by asserting that Roosevelt was the only contender who could successfully conclude the fight in behalf of the people against predatory wealth. Mr. Graves at this time characterized Roosevelt as the only man whom the corporations feared and the only one whom the people trusted so much that they would be willing to have him negotiate for them.

Generally classed with Henry W. Grady as an orator and leader of progressive and patriotic sentiment in the South, he spoke on many notable occasions. For his versatility in this connection, as well as for his previous services to the State, Mr. Graves was appointed a Colonel on the staff of Governor Northen of Georgia.

Besides contributing to various periodicals as an advocate of universal peace by arbitration and of national preparedness, as the best guarantee of peace, Mr. Graves was the author of several books. Notable among these are his *History of Florida of Today, History of Colleton, S. C., Twelve Standard Lectures, Platform of Today, Speeches and Selections for Schools,* and *The Negro.*

* * *



General Matthew Fontaine de Graffenried, Fifth Child of Metcalfe and Mary Maury de Graffenried. Father of twenty-two children.

HON. REESE CALHOUN DE GRAFFENRIED

(See the *History of the de Graffenried Family,* pp.2, 12, 236, and 240, and *The de Graffenried Name in Literature,* p.14.)

The first descendant in the male line of the Landgrave to be elected to Congress was the Hon. Reese Calhoun de Graffenried, a son of General Matthew Fontaine, fifth child of Metcalf and Mary Maury de Graffenried. General de Graffenried served with distinction in the War of 1812 under General Jackson. He was married twice and had at least twenty children including Reese Calhoun. Some of the other children of the General were:

Captain Matthew Fontaine, Tignal Duncan, John, Thomas P., and Jefferson de Graffenried.

The following sketch of the first Congressman is given in the history mentioned:

Reese Calhoun de Graffenried, born in Franklin, Tennessee, in 1859, was graduated from the University of Tennessee at the age of nineteen, and a year later from the Lebanon Law School, after which he practised for a time in Franklin, removing thence to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he he practised for a year, going then to Texas, where, in 1883, he settled in Longview, which was his home thenceforth to the end of his life. He served as County Attorney of Gregg County and in 1888 was a Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1896 he was elected a representative in Congress, defeating for the nomination the famous "Buck" Kilgore, who had been in Congress eighteen years and had a national reputation. Mr. de Graffenried's service at Washington began in the Fifty-fifth Congress and he was re-elected to the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh.

Of robust physique and handsome features, his wealth of black hair, dark, flashing eyes, and aggressive personality gave him the sobriquet of "Black Eagle," by which he was known throughout Texas and the Southwest. As an orator, he was remarkably gifted. In 1898, after the blowing up of the battleship Maine, when Congress was about to appropriate $50,000,000. to be used by the President as an emergency fund, he uttered, in a speech relatively brief, what has been pronounced one of the greatest epics in American history. In 1901 he delivered the Fourth of July oration before the Tammany Society in New York, where he was accorded an enthusiastic reception, his address being highly praised by the press, and of his response to *The State of Texas,* upon another occasion, one of his Congres-



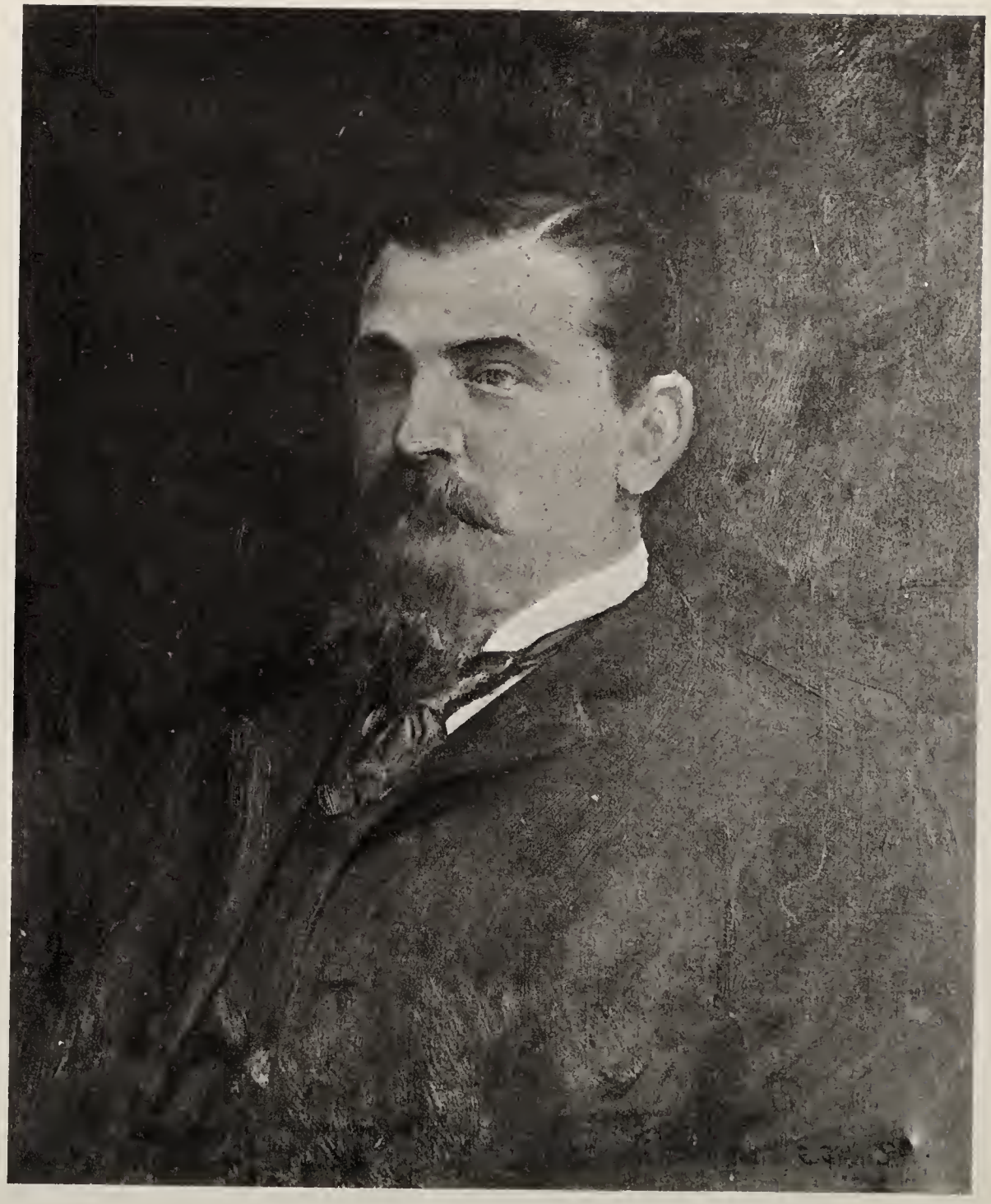
Hon. Reese Calhoun de Graffenried (1859-1902). Member of Congress from Texas. Son of the General.

sional colleagues said: "I have never heard another such tribute paid to a Commonwealth and her people, and doubt if I ever shall." Mr. de Graffenried died August 30th, 1902, at Washington. His widow survived him.

The Congressman was named for Beverly Reese, a plantation owner in Tennessee, who married Susan de Graffenried, fourth child of Metcalf, and for the Calhoun family.



John de Graffenried, a son of the General.



Thomas P. de Graffenried (1855-1890), a son of the General and the Father of Thomas P. de Graffenried, Esq., and Anthony F. de Graffenried, M.D.



Anthony F. de Graffenried, M.D. (1885-1947), Son of Thomas P., Father of Thomas P. 2d., M.D., Anthony F., Jr., Albert L., Helen Lee, and John S. He was an eminent surgeon in New York City.



Hon. Robert P. de Graffenried.

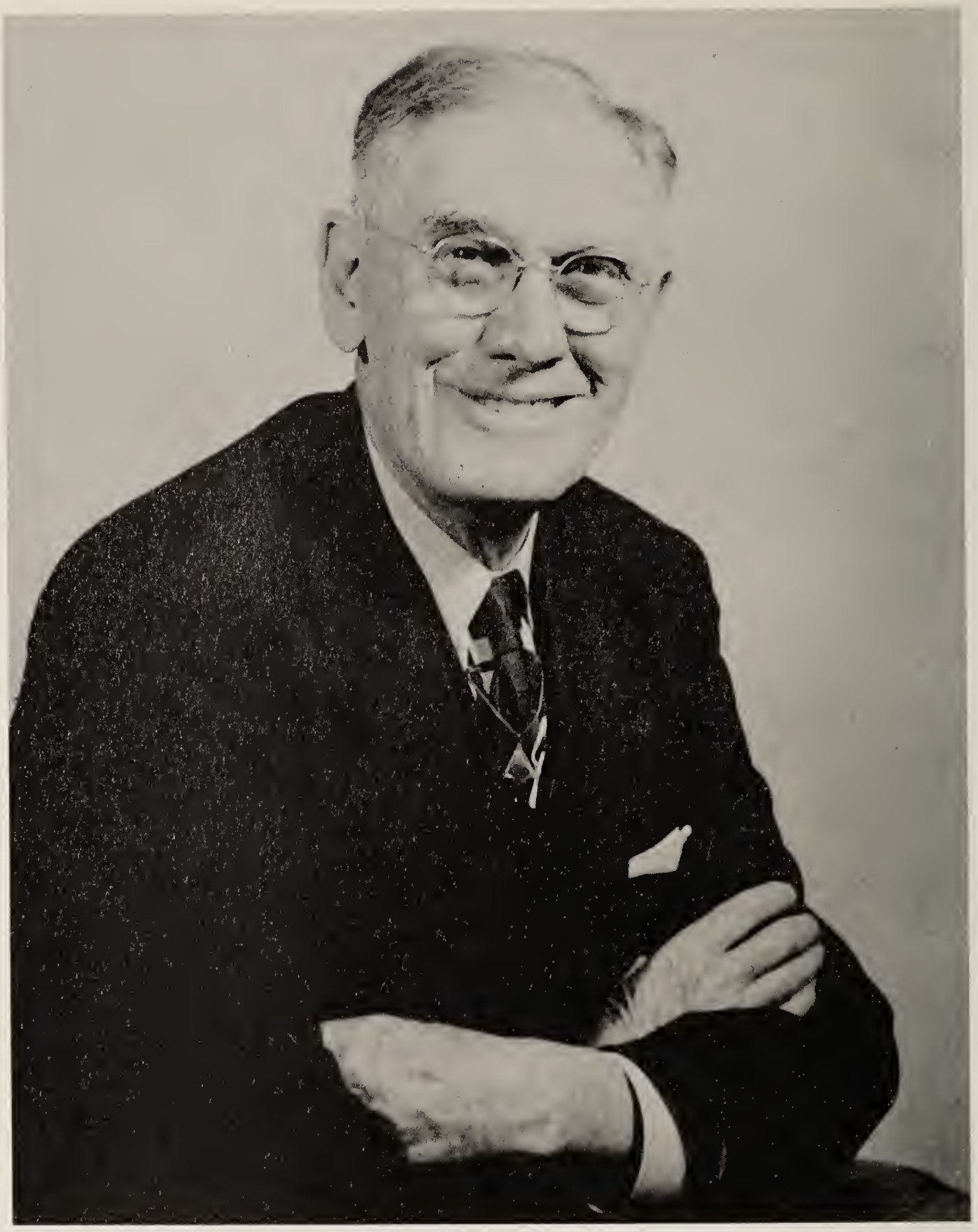
HONORABLE ROBERT P. DE GRAFFENRIED

Robert Patilla de Graffenried, born December 1st, 1859, at Pleasant Ridge, Alabama, son of Francis and Anne Eliza de Graffenried, attended the public schools of Green County, Alabama, and also Mississippi A. and M. College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1885. Later he studied law at the University of Virginia and was first admitted to the bar at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. He afterwards moved to Granbury, Texas, where he practiced law for a while, then moved to Quanna. On October 7th, 1891, he married Elizabeth Clark Lacy at Owingsville, Kentucky. From 1892 to 1894 he served as District Attorney for the Forty-sixth Judicial District of Texas and then moved to Muskogee, Indian Territory, where he served one term as City Councilman and ten years as a member of the Board of Education of the City of Muskogee. For one year he served as Chairman of the Board. Afterwards he served two successive terms as District Judge, Third Judicial District of Oklahoma (1912-1915 and 1916-1918). During his second term he was appointed by Governor Robert L. Williams to serve as a member of the Supreme Court Commission. He resigned from the bench in order to form a desirable law partnership.

There are three children: Mary, a teacher of music in the Oklahoma School for the Blind; Arthur Mosley, an attorney at law; and J. Lacy, for many years County Assessor for Muskogee County. All three are residents of Muskogee.

Judge de Graffenried died at Muskogee on September 24, 1927.

* * *



Edwin Green Bedford, Jr.

EDWIN GREEN BEDFORD, JR.

Edwin Green Bedford, Jr. of Midland, Texas, is the son of Lucinda (Lucy) H. de Graffenried, who was a daughter of William Baker de Graffenried and his wife Rebecca Dawson, the latter being a daughter of Thomas Dawson and Mary Ann Ely, whose descendants have several times intermarried with the de Graffenried family. Lucinda H. de Graffenried married Edwin G. Bedford, Sr., of Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1870, and Edwin G., Jr., was born at "Woodland Villa," Paris, Kentucky, on September 10th, 1873, he being the only child of his parents to live to maturity.

Cousin "Evergreen," as Edwin G. Jr. is affectionately called by most of his friends and relatives, was married on February 19th, 1895, at "Blythewood," Montgomery County, Kentucky, to Ellen Lyle Matthews, daughter of Frank R. Matthews. The marriage has been blessed with five very promising children and a large number of grandchildren.

The Kentucky bluegrass plantation "Woodland Villa" where Cousin Evergreen was born was an extensive and attractive one, producing bountifully not only of hemp, grains, hay, and tobacco, but also devoted in a very material extent to the production of blooded live stock and poultry, for which the owners were, for a period of years, awarded many honors and prizes in Kentucky as well as in various other states.

After over fifty-two years of happy married life and devoted motherhood, Cousin Evergreen's wife, Ellen Lyle, known by most of the family as Cousin Nell, passed away at Houston, Texas, on April 13th, 1947.

Our venerable relative, Edwin Green Bedford, Jr., is an ideal example of a highly successful self-made man, and his sterling character, unusual ability, and unfailing sense of honor and fair dealing, have rightfully won for him a high regard from his many friends and admirers almost the world over.

* * *



(Seated) — John King de Graffenried and his Wife Mary Ann Woolsey.

(Standing L. to R.) — James M., and George N. de Graffenried.



James M. de Graffenried and his Wife Sadie J. Brown, and their Seven Children: (L. to R.) — Melba D. Moore, Charles E., George Lee, Blanche D. Garff, William K., Ruth D. Scott, and Mabel D. Right.



Kitty de Graffenried Swetnam on the White Horse Silver.



Carl Cecil (Jonie) de Graffenried, Jr. who lost his life in the U. S. Air Force Service in 1945.

SOME FAMILY HOMES IN THE NEW WORLD



THE DE GRAFFENRIED PLANTATION AT PITTSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

(See the *History of the de Graffenried Family,* p.164)

THIS interesting plantation, which has been in one family nearly a century and a half, is situated on U. S. Route 64, about four miles west of Pittsboro, North Carolina, and about thirty-seven miles west of Raleigh.

This lovely old Southern home, shown in the accompanying illustration, stands in a yard of about ten acres of magnificent hardwood trees, consisting of hickory, oak, and the like. The rustic rail fence enclosing the yard adds to the charm and attractiveness of the scene. As the plantation is now constituted, over 1200 acres of good land, much of it in a high state of cultivation, surround the building. This attractive ancestral home was built about 1810 by John Jones Alston, whose father, John Joseph Alston, was often referred to as "Chatham Jack" Alston and as "40-Mile Jack," because of the size of his extensive real estate holdings. It is understood that "Chatham Jack" Alston came to Pittsboro from Halifax County in 1791, and was one of the largest land and slave owners in this section. Mr. John Jones Alston erected the plantation residence for himself and his wife, Adline Williams, and their nine children, but upon the death of Mr. and Mrs. Alston, the

plantation was partitioned. Mr. Alston's daughter Delia married John Baker de Graffenried, a descendant of Baron de Graffenried, Landgrave of Carolina and founder of New Bern, through Francis (1747-1815), son of Christopher, who, in turn, was a son of the Landgrave.

At the time of the partition of the de Graffenried plantation, the home with a limited amount of acreage was allotted to Delia de Graffenried and her husband John Baker, but as time went on Mr. and Mrs. de Graffenried purchased from the other heirs various additional portions of land, so that eventually they re-acquired a greater part of the original plantation.

Fortunately, this lovely old estate still remains the property of the grandchildren and great grandchildren of John Baker and Delia Alston de Graffenried, and is occupied by them for at least some substantial part of every year. The residence contains many old and interesting heirlooms.

* * *



The Landgrave's Sketch of New York City. From the Yverdon Mss.



The Blewett Home at Chester, S. C.



The Blewett Home at Columbus, Miss.

THE BLEWETT MANSION AT CHESTER, SOUTH CAROLINA, and PLANTATION AT COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI

Regina de Graffenried, a descendant of the Landgrave and a daughter of Tscharner and Eliza Allen de Graffenried, was born at Chester, South Carolina, May 28th, 1799. She married Thomas Garton Blewett, whose father, Thomas Blewett, was a member of the Mississippi legislature and senator for twenty-two years and served in the Revolutionary War. Thomas Garton Blewett was born at Blewett's Falls, where his father had a large mill and extensive plantations, on July 4th, 1789. Removing to Chester, South Carolina, he married Regina de Graffenried and designed, and had his slaves construct, a spacious mansion. In 1833 he removed to Columbus, Mississippi, where in 1835 he caused a handsome brick residence to be erected by the same servants who had built the first.

The magnificent Blewett estate, near Columbus, Mississippi, was originally acquired by a grant made to Thomas Garton Blewett's ancestor, William Blewett, by George II, of two thousand acres on the Pee Dee River. Of its extent and of what life was there in the years of the Civil War, one may judge from the following contemporary account, published in a newspaper of the period:

"Some short time since I was induced to take a drive into the prairies in company with our townsman, Major Blewett. We started at rather an earlier hour than young gentlemen of elegant leisure are in the habit of moving, and earlier than one of my love for a morning nap would justify; but as it enabled us to escape the scorching sun of a summer's day, we felt that we had gained rather than lost by the operation.

"We reached Peedee, the first plantation on Major Blewett's princely domain, just in time for a beautiful breakfast, which was presided over by Mrs. W., the wife of the gentleman in charge of that portion of the estate. As we entered the yard, we were greeted by some twenty-five little negroes, who came running with eager haste, surrounding our carriage, greeting master with a warm welcome. The Major responded, answering that he had 'goodies,' and such countenances you never saw. No sooner had we reached the house than they crowded round us, gazing with longing eyes at the packages of candy, and as each received his or her share they responded with a bow or courtesy. A happier crowd surely could not be found. Breakfast over, we started on over a road lined on either side with immense corn fields, and halted at 'Chester,' the second plantation on this immense estate,

two miles from 'Peedee,' where we were kindly entertained by Mr. M. and his good lady, with a most excellent dinner. Upon our arrival at this plantation, which is the central part of the estate and where the headquarters of the whole establishment concentrates, we were met by about thirty little negroes who thankfully received their share of the 'goodies.' After sufficient time had elapsed to allow of the digestion of Mrs. M.'s bountiful dinner, we started for 'York,' and master was again greeted by the voices of twenty-eight little negroes to whom 'goodies' were again distributed, to the delight of all, and to none more than myself, for I never gazed upon a more joyous scene.

"After time spent by the owner in reviewing the establishment, inquiring after the health and comfort of all, we started out on a general trip through the whole estate, which consumed hours of steady and quite rapid travelling. Upon inquiring, I found that we had seen some 1,600 acres in cotton, 1,000 acres in corn and some 300 in oats, peas, wheat, potatoes, and pinders. The crop was in fine condition and promises an abundant harvest. What surprises me most was that on all this grand estate there was not grass or weeds enough to fill a man's hat. I was induced to make a rather large number of figures to ascertain the number of miles which must be travelled in the production of this vast crop and found it to be over 200,000 miles, or equal to going eight times around the globe. Should no accident happen to the crop, the Major can feed all his people and his large stock of horses, hogs, mules and cattle and spare enough to feed 20,000 soldiers for one year, besides paying his subscription of 400 bales of cotton to the Confederate loan, and then have enough cotton left to make any man comfortable for life. The management of this estate is under the control of Mr. Madison, who is clearly a master in his profession. Such order and quiet as existed at all the plantations I had never supposed could be, while the utmost cheerfulness pervaded all.

"The next day, being Sabbath, was spent at 'Chester' there being no preaching at the house erected on the estate for the benefit of both white and black, as the preacher failed to arrive. Late in the evening the negroes were called up and a bountiful supply of tobacco distributed. The hospital and nursery department are under the supervision of Mrs. Madison, who makes regular visits to the 'York' plantation, there being no white lady at that place, while at the 'Peedee' Mrs. Watkins presides. The appearance of the women and children at all plantations reflects the highest credit upon both the ladies. Monday morning, at an early hour we started for home, fully satisfied that a happier and more contented people than those we left behind were not to be found in this world, and with the wish that we had

more of such patriotic men as Maj. Blewett, who had the ability and the will to pour into the Confederate treasury their 'fleecy crops.' "

The home of Regina de Graffenried Blewett and her husband Thomas Garton Blewett at Columbus, Mississippi, was built in 1844 of over-sized handmade brick and was later the home of Lieutenant-General Stephen D. Lee, who acquired it through his marriage to Regina Harrison, a granddaughter of Regina de Graffenried Blewett. It is now occupied by the Home Economics Department of the Stephen D. Lee High School.

FAIRVIEW ACRES

Fairview Acres, home of Joseph de Graffenried and his wife, Dora Riviere, was located about 14 miles from the present town of Hillsboro, in Hill County, Texas. The house contained 14 rooms and was built for his wife by Mr. de Graffenried several years after he settled in central Texas. He owned several thousand acres of land surrounding the home site. On Joseph's death in 1895, his wife took her two children to Waco for residence because of the excellent schools there and placed them in Texas Christian University: Claude in the preparatory school and Elizabeth in the university. John de Graffenried, a brother now deceased, lived in the old family home until his death in 1930. The place was then sold and was damaged so badly by fire in 1940 that the owner wrecked the old house and rebuilt a small cottage on the location. The old de Graffenried Cemetery, which is located near the present site of the huge Whitney Dam across the Brazos River, still bears the family name and is used as the city cemetery by the small community of Whitney.

Mrs. Charlotte de Graffenried Daniel of Waco, Texas, who is a daughter of Claude A. de Graffenried, deceased, is the only living descendant of Joseph and Dora de Graffenried.

* * *



The Winter Residence at Palm Beach, Fla. of Dr. Arthur Graham Glasgow.



Moncorvo House, the Residence of Dr. Arthur Graham Glasgow at Ennismore Gardens, London, England.



Glasgow House, One Main Street, Richmond, Va., the former residence of Ellen Glasgow. Given in 1947 by her Brother, Dr. Arthur Graham Glasgow, to the Virginia Historical Society and now maintained by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities as a Permanent Memorial to Miss Glasgow.







(Upper) — Mary Clare de Graffenried at her Desk and at her Curio Cabinet in her Home-Museum at Washington, D. C.

(Lower) — Mrs. William K. de Graffenried, mother of Mary Clare.







Three Views of the Washington Home-Museum of Mary Clare de Graffenried.



Former home, at Atlanta, Ga., of Mrs. Martha Ermine Nunnally and her Sister Elwyn de Graffenried.



The Former Home, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., of Judge Edward de Graffenried.



Fairview Acres.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

RESTORED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA
August 15, 1950

Mr. Thomas P. de Graffenried
Attorney at Law
42 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. de Graffenried:

Your letter of August 10, 1950, concerning your interest in Christopher de Graffenried's residence in Williamsburg has come to hand.

When Mr. Shurtleff wrote you in 1931 that Christopher de Graffenried's house stood just east of the Governor's Palace, he doubtless referred to colonial lot 175 which de Graffenried purchased from John Davis, carpenter, in 1720 for the sum of 5 shillings. Unfortunately there is a gap in the York County Records concerning this property, and our next reference to the lot is in 1770, when Peyton Randolph deeded to Thomas Everard three adjoining lots, 175, 176 and 177 for £13 10s. It is not known how long de Graffenried held this property or whether he erected a building on it or not. Since Mr. Shurtleff wrote you, it has been discovered that de Graffenried owned other properties in Williamsburg: lot 47 on Duke of Gloucester Street (the present "Pitt-Dixon" House) purchased by him in 1722 for £130, and sold by him in 1728 for £115; and lot 235, immediately to the east of the Peyton Randolph House on Nicholson Street, which he purchased in 1723 for £22 10s. Again, however, there is a gap in our records, and we do not know when he disposed of lot 235. When Mrs. Barbara de Graffenried advertised her dancing assemblies in Williamsburg between 1737 and 1739, he had disposed of the house on lot 47, which he owned for six years (and may or may not have occupied). He may have owned a house on either lot 175 or 235, or he may have rented one elsewhere in town. She advertised tickets to the assembly for sale at her house in the above mentioned years.

You may be interested in the following footnote concerning Barbara de Graffenried in *The Secret Diary of William Byrd of Westover,* 1739-1741 (Dietz Press, Richmond, 1942) page 86. On October 17, 1740 William Byrd noted "Mrs. de Graffenried dined with us and on the 18th she went across the river about 12." The editor, Dr. Maude Woodfin, added the following information:

"This was probably Barbara Tempest (nee Needham), daughter of Sir Arthur Needham of Wymondsley, Hertfordshire, England, who married in Charleston, S. C., in 1714, Christopher de Graffenried, son of Christopher de Graffenried who founded New Bern, N. C. She had lived in Philadelphia and Maryland and then had moved to Virginia. In 1721 Mrs. de Graffenried taught dancing in homes of certain Virginia planters, including Col. Nathaniel Harrison and Francis Hardy-

man (*Diary,* Jan. 4, 6, Mar. 5, 6, 1721). At one time she and her husband seem to have conducted an inn in Williamsburg, though they seem also to have lived in Prince George County and he acquired land in Brunswick County. Byrd referred to her in a letter to Sir John Randolph, Jan. 21, 1735, 'Upon the news of Mr. Stags death, Madame La Baronne de Graffenried is in hopes to succeed to part of his business in town and were it not for making my good lady jealous (which I would not do for the world)—I would recommend her to your favour. She really takes abundance of pains and teaches well and were you to attaque her virtue in the furious month of May when the sap rises in women they say as well as in vegetables you would find her as chast as Lucretia'." (Virginia Magazine, IX, 239-41).

It is unfortunate that our information is so sketchy. But perhaps we shall turn up something more definite in the future.

Meanwhile, I am, Sir.

Yours faithfully

ARTHUR PIERCE MIDDLETON

Director of Research

* * *



Sir Christopher Wren Building at Williamsburg, Va., 1695. The oldest Academic Structure in English America.

(The following is a copy of a letter written by Count de Hedouville to Hon. C. D. Leffler, Mayor of Miami, Florida, in response to a notice inserted in the public press at Miami, Florida, by Mayor Leffler, at the request of Thomas P. de Graffenried. The Count's letter was mailed to Mr. de Graffenried by Mayor Leffler.)

August 18, 1922

Hon. C. D. Leffler,
Mayor of Miami, Fla.

My dear Mr. Leffler:

I read in the Miami Herald of August 16th that your aid is sought by a New York attorney in locating every member of his family not only in this country but also in the whole world.

I have been acquainted with the Graffenried family all of my life. One branch had settled in France at a short distance from my estate, and the head of the family, a very wealthy man, used to entertain my father frequently in his chateau called "Chateau de Carlepont." He died about twenty years ago and his magnificent residence has been entirely destroyed by the Germans. He had married an English wife (Fleming) and his only son married the daughter of the Count de Diesbach, of Fribourg, Switzerland. The Baron de Graffenried de Villars, as he was called in France, belonged to a Swiss family of Bern. They were bankers, and had accumulated a large fortune.

About ten years ago, I was a guest at a dinner given by the director of the Tredegar Iron Works of Richmond, Va., one of the most prominent men of Virginia and an old friend of mine (the father of the celebrated writer, Miss Ellen Glasgow). I was seated at the table by the side of an elderly lady whose name was Miss de Graffenried. She was living in Washington, D. C., and had come to Richmond to make some researches in the Archives of the Capitol and of The Virginia Historical Society. So I was told, anyhow. I was greatly interested in my conversation with her, carried on in the most perfect French. She knew all about the Graffenrieds of France, although she had never seen them (if my memory serves me right).

In the Autumn of 1889, when I was coming from my ranch in the Rocky Mountains to Coconut Grove, I spent about ten days at Evan Hall plantation near Donalsonville, La., as a guest of the Count de Diesbach, of Fribourg, Switzerland, who had married Miss McCall of Philadelphia, former owner of the plantation. Count de Diesbach and myself had been educated at the same school in Metz, and we had been very intimate. There were about twenty guests in the plantation and I had the most glorious time of my life. Count de Diesbach is the first cousin of the lady who married the young Graffenried. The Diesbach and the Hedouville had served together in the King's (of France) Guard for several generations. They (the Diesbach) are one of the few aristocratic families of Swit-

zerland, which country being a democracy, does not countenance titles. But the family was older than the republic.

If you will kindly give me the address of your correspondent, I will give him all the information he wishes. With apology for this too long letter, I am

Very truly yours,

J. De Hedouville

Box 292—Miami, Fla.

WHO WAS HE?

Copy of a letter received in 1865 by Dr. E. L. de Graffenried from an unidentified member of the family.

March 14, 1865

Dear Sir:

My father was born in Bordeaux, France. Educated in Genoa. Married Miss Beatrice de Fontaine—had six children by her all of which died. She also died in Genoa. Father then married my mother, Margaret La Salle. I have one uncle only and two aunts. One married a Swiss named Banhardt. The other is a single lady and resides on the old homestead in Bordeaux. Father came to this country some thirty years ago. He settled in—Parish, La., where I was born. My oldest brother was 1st Lieut. in Co. "C" Maj. Wheat's Bat., and was killed at the first battle of Manassas. My other brother is on Gen'l Hardee's staff. If you will write to him, he can give you more information than I can. My sister Lula lives with my parents. My father is very old. He had a quarrel with some of our relatives and scarcely ever speaks of them. We had a large plantation in Caldwell Parish. His present address is Farmersville, Union Parish, La. He has a considerable property, mostly in land and negroes. For information concerning myself, I refer you to Forestall & Co., Mobile, Maj. Hill, Columbia, S. C., and our Senators Semmes and Sparrow, Richmond.

With respect yours etc.

Gerard De Graffenried

My brother's name is William G.

* * *

OCTOBER TWILIGHT

by

ELWYN DE GRAFFENRIED

Beyond the field of gathered hay
Low hills are dipped in purpling day.
Across the crooked road and fence,
Dark shadows spill out wide, immense.
Above, the tree-tops catch the light;
Then beauty dies, and it is night.

JONQUILS

by

ELWYN DE GRAFFENRIED

(To Phoebe)

In garden brown the thrush is here
And crocus dots the grassy tier,
For yellow bells have softly tolled
Sad Winter's knell. He now lies cold
'Neath distant snow in Artic bier,
And jonquils bloom where pussy's ear
Shines silver-gray on willow bare,
And pale blue hyacinths unfold
In garden brown.
Bleak heart, when Winter drab and sere
Has dried thine eye of every tear,
When song has flown, how bare the soul,
At sometime out of life's rich mould
Will Jonquils bloom as yesteryear
In garden brown.

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No effort has been made in this index to distinguish between different people of the same name. For further information, see the present author's *History of the de Graffenried Family.*

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